Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1851.....NO. 5.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisments ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6. 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission many Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.
	Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

D. MCMILLAN. S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

HOWARD YARNALL, WILLIAM CORFIELD.

ALCOHOL AND BURNING FLUID, &c. &c.

YARNALL & CORFIELD, Manufacturers of Absolute, Fluid, Druggists' and Perfumers' Alcohol; Also, Burning Fluid or Ethereal Oil; Phosgene Gas and Camphine, or Pine Oil. The above articles always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. Orders by mail or otherwise will be strictly and promptly attended to at the Manufactory, 274 and 280 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
August 15, 1851 49-3m

Millinery and Dress-Making.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of **Cloaks and Mantillas**, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, September Term, 1851.

Hannah Moore and Wm. J. Moore vs. Daniel W. Mott and wife and others—Petition for sale of slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: On motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that the defendants—Dempsey Futch, and his wife Sarah Jane, and Thomas E. Moore, appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, demur or answer the petition filed in this case, or said petition shall be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wilmington, September 8th, 1851.

L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k,
[4-6t] by DAN'L DICKSON, Deputy Cl'k.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber in Clinton, on the night of the 16th inst., a bay horse, about eight or nine years old, paces in harness, has a sore back No other marks remembered. Any person returning said horse to the subscriber in Clinton, or to M. McKinnon, in Fayetteville, will be liberally rewarded. Any information will be thankfully received. MURDOC FRAZIER.
september 30, 1851. 4-3w*

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership under the style and firm of Brown & Anderson, for the purpose of carrying on the *Jewelry Business*, in the town of Wilmington. Their establishment will be continued at the old stand of the senior partner, (T. W. Brown,) on Market Street, near Front Street, where an extensive assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware may at all times be found.

Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

THOS. W. BROWN,
WM. S. ANDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15th, 1851.

T. W. Brown is desirous of winding up his old business, and will be pleased to see those indebted to him come forward at as early a day as possible, and settle.
Town papers copy. 7-4td-wtf

PATENT LEATHER.

J. & R. WARD, Newark, N. J., Manufacturers of every description of **Enameled and Patent Leather.**—We having facilities for tanning and finishing on a more extended scale than any other establishment in the country, are prepared to fill orders promptly and furnish an article superior in quality to what can be purchased from any other factory.

Also, a general assortment of Enameled Cloth, Duck, Drills, &c. &c.
Newark, Aug. 21, 1851 51-8t

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, on Sunday, 31st August, a negro man named IRELAND, about 28 or 30 years old;—he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black, rather stout, bushy hair and beard, and he leans forward very much in walking. He had on an old suit of drab kersey when he went off. We purchased him from Mr. Owen Holmes about two years since He formerly belonged to Samuel Anders, of Bladen county, and is doubtless lurking about his old neighborhood.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so that we can get him.

ANDERSON & YOUNG.
Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1851 52-tf

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 2d instant, his negro man Joe. Said negro is about 23 years of age, will weigh about 155 lbs., is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of light or rather yellow complexion, and good countenance—no particular mark. The above reward will be paid to any person who will confine him in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

DANIEL HARPER.
Bear Swamp, Duplin co., Sept. 3, 1851 52-tf

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., done carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. BOWERS feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

☞Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN.
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

JUST Received and for sale low for Cash,

10 bbls. Whiskey; 5 bbls. Rum;
10 " City Mess Pork; 10 bags Coffee;
1,000 lbs. North Carolina Hams;
10 bbls. super Family Flour;
10 " superfine "
10 half bbls. and 30 bags Family Flour;
5 hhds. crushed, puiverized, and brown Sugar;
Good retailing Molasses; Rice; Meal; Bacon;

A fresh lot Shoes and Dry Goods, suitable for Spring, &c., may be found at the old stand on Market-street, Bettencourt's building. THOS. C. CRAFT.

CIGARS.—10,000 imported. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

FRENCH LEMONS. Just received, and for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

OLD CASTILE SOAP. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

CHEROOTS! CHEROOTS! 25,000 just received, manufactured of Cuba Tobacco. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE. The subscriber is now receiving his Fall Stock of **Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes,** to which he respectfully invites the attention of all those wishing to purchase. My stock is large, embracing every variety, and will be sold at a small advance on the cost of manufacture. Country merchants supplied at New York wholesale prices. C. MYERS, Hatter.
September 12, 1851.

IMPORTED and Domestic Cigars.—Brands of the best quality at prices from $4 to $60 per 1000 Call on
June 27th, 1851 WILKINSON & ESLER.

RECTIFIED Whiskey.—200 bbls. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

JOHN DILL & SON'S superior Scotch Snuff, warranted equal to any in the United States, direct from the manufacturers. For sale, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

WINDOW Glass.—Another supply of Cape May Window Glass, just received direct from the Factory. For sale at New York prices, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

TOBACCO! Tobacco!!—
3000 dozen superior Smoking Tobacco;
500 lbs. Virginia Leaf do.
100 boxes Eldorado Tobacco, (superior);
200 do. Cabiness do. (prime);
2000 lbs. Scotch Snuff. For sale low, by
June 27th, 1851 WILKINSON & ESLER.

FLOUR. Just received, a fresh lot of Extra Canal, Hiram Smith, LeRoy, and Quarry Mills, in bbls. and half bbls. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

IMPORTED and Domestic Segars, of the most popular brands and best quality at wholesale or retail, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.—60 bbls. extra Family Flour. For sale by MILES COSTIN.

CIGARS, Cigars.—Just received, a fine lot of extra Cigars, old enough to walk. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

SOAP and Candles.—50 boxes Soap; 75 do. Candles. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington. July 25. 1851

BREAD without Yeast. Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes; a very fine article. Try it! To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

WASHING without Labor. A few boxes of Babbitt's Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

BURNING FLUID.—Always on hand, *warranted.* For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.—A fine lot of *pure* Linseed Oil, just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply direct from the Factory, recently ground. For sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Aneouitine, &c.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glass.—White Lead, pure, extra and Nos. 1; Putty; Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 10 by 15, 12 by 15, 12 by 18, 11 by 17; Madder; Indigo; Gall; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Logwood; Chrome Green and Yellow, dry and in oil; Linseed and Train Oils; Whale and Sperm Oils; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Badger Hair, Blenders; Varnish Brushes; Sable Artist Tools, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Gouraud's, Rousel's, and Hanel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Gold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hanel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachon Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850 5

FALL and Winter Goods, now opening at Scott & BALDWIN'S.—The largest and best assortment of Gentlemens wearing apparel, ever offered in the Southern market. 108 new style BUSINESS COATS; 73 fine French Frock and DRESS COATS; 215 latest style OVER COATS; 410 WINTER VESTS, a handsome assortment. A great variety of SILK and SATIN VESTS, best qualities. YOUTHS AND BOYS CLOTHING, a larger assortment than we have ever offered. **Fancy Dress Goods,** a great variety, latest styles. SHIRTS, those Patent Yoke Seam; UNDER SHIRTS, all qualities; also Drawers, &c. &c. Call and examine the assortment, at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Merchant Tailors.

LADIES Travelling Trunks.—A new article, the inside arrangement expressly adopted to the packing of Ladies apparel, a convenient Hat box &c., a complete article at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.
Market Street.

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,
may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lama Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpacca, Sack and Frock Coats; Puritan Coating, Linen, Lustre, and Brown Linen Sack Coats, Pants, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Silk, Marseilles Vests, &c. &c., just to suit the season; prices *very low*, at the "Old Stand." Remember 5 per ct. off for *Cash* on all sums of $5 and upwards.

CHAS. BARR,
Wilmington N. C, May 23, 1851] *Merchant Tailor.*

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

FLOUR! FLOUR.—
40 bbls superfine Flour;
30 " " "
ALSO.
20 Smoked Tongues;
200 lbs. " Beef;
50 " Bologna Sausages;
3 bbls. Fulton Market Beef;
50 bags Rio and Laguayra Coffee;
20 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar;
10 " Clarified "
Are now in store, and will be sold low, for the Money.
Oct 3, 1851 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

BRANDY in Bond.—A few packages for sale low, to close consignment, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

BACON.—5,000 pounds N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. For Sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

NEW Mess Pork—(200 lbs.)—60 bbls. in store, and for sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SUGARS.—Porto Rico in hhds and bbls., Refined, Clarified and Crushed. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

RIO Coffee.—25 bags. For sale at reduced rates, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

BORDEAUX Almonds.—1,000 lbs. very fine and fresh For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FOR SALE BY GAUSE & BOWDEN.
Porto Rico Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Muscovado " " "
Rio and Laguyra Coffee;
Java Coffee, in bags of about 30 lbs., for families;
Flour, superfine, of different brands;
Whiskey, Spanish Brandy, and N. E. Rum;
Mustard, Pepper Sauce, and Lemon Syrup;
Table Salt, in boxes and bags;
Half barrels of Snuff;
300 sacks of Salt, direct from Liverpool;
500 bushels prime Railroad Corn.
All of which will be sold low.
September 26, 1851 3-tf

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, the following Tracts of Land, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1846, '47, '48 and '49, and costs of advertising.

Acres.	By whom listed.	Years.	Am't.
	Wolfscrape District.		
253	Austin Swinson, Sen.,	1848, '49	$4 20
268	Benaura Herring,	'47, " "	11 34
268	Luke Kornegay,	" "	7 53
40	Archelous Dail,	" "	1 31
144	Joshua Goodson,	" "	1 92
113	Frederick Outlaw,	" "	3 76
185	Do. do., for J. and N Whitfield,	" "	8 73
32	Adam Williams,	"	21
36	Do. do for Sarah Holmes	"	21
	Gibson's District.		
93	Owen T. Waters.	" "	2 71
	Albertson's District.		
306	Gabriel P. Cox,	"	6 21
200	Andrew J. Hardy,	"	2 20
289	William Hardy,	"	4 79
362	William Outlaw, Jr.,	"	3 70
56	John Tindal.	"	2 72
	Smith's District.		
396	Abraham Kornegay, Do. do., 24 town lots in Sarecta,	"	3 92 2 19
100	Elizabeth Rhodes,	"	3 95
60	David Smith,	'47, "	7 08
147	Samuel Sumner.	"	1 69
	Limestone District.		
455	Needham Brown,	" "	8 80
23	Jacob Brown,	"	2 20
375	Lot Brinson,	" "	4 62
260	John Brinson,	'46, " "	10 12
543	Fred. Edwards,	"	1 60
250	Vicey Edwards,	"	1 11
373	Wiley Thigpen, Agent,	"	1 84
450	William Edwards,	"	1 70
124	Hugh Hunter's children,	"	1 52
36	Thomas Kenady, Jr.,	" "	3 45
23	Wiley D. Southerland,	"	1 20
1,380	Lincoln Shuffield,	" "	21 43
243	John B Shuffield,	"	53
567	William W. Turner,	" "	3 84
157	Silvia Turner,	" "	2 20
100	Joseph Williams,	"	34
66	Edward Williams.	"	2 45
	Cypress Creek.		
339	Thomas Horn,	"	1 16
100	Benjamin Horn,	"	34
700	Hosea G. Lanier,	" "	4 26
450	Milbry Lanier,	" "	2 48
100	Gibson Lanier, for children,	"	1 26
200	Jacob Lanier's Estate,	" "	55
148	Nixon Pearce,	"	1 80
115	Frederick Pickett,	"	39
192	Isaac Rochell,	"	66
60	Mitty Rainer,	"	34
250	James Southerland.	"	1 94
	Island Creek.		
50	William E. Groves,	'47, "	4 00
50	James Murray,	"	2 34
90	Samuel Southerland,	"	1 45
135	William Teachey,	" "	6 00
467	Isaac W. West.	"	5 97
	Rocky Run District.		
1,000	William Bland,	"	11 66
120	Joseph J. Blanton,	" "	3 80
457	Ann Davis,	"	2 11
60	Jesse Lee,	"	55
266	Samuel Newton,	"	7 24
182	Willoby Powell,	"	68
118	William W. Rivenbark,	"	1 43
514	Isaiah Roberson,	"	4 08
20	Wright Rivenbark.	"	
	Court House District.		
59	David Strickland,	'46, "	3 00
120	George E. Houston, Jr.,	" "	5 51
500	Henry Moore,	"	16 61
35	William Best,	" "	3 73
188	William Stokes,	"	3 73

EDWARD E. HUSSEY,
Sheriff of Duplin county.
Kenansville, July 22, 1851 [Pr. adv., $39 37½] 46-3m

Groceries, &c.

FRESH STOCK.

HAVING returned from the North with a well selected stock of Groceries and Provisions, I flatter myself that I can furnish the public with as cheap and good supplies as any other establishment in the place. I invite all to call and see for themselves. All Flour warranted, and is not good taken back and the money refunded. Ssill at the old stand on North Water street, next to A. A. Wanet's. The following list is a part of my stock:

Sugars.—6 hhds. best Porto Rico; 10 bbls. coffee crushed; 5 bbls. double refined crushed; — bbls. powdered and granulated; and 2 boxes No. 1 Loaf.

Coffee.—25 bags best Rio; 10 do. Laguyra; 5 do. old Government Java.

Flour.—50 bbls. sup. Canal; 25 whole and 25 half barrels extra family; 30 half do sup. extra family; 100 bags do. do.

Bacon.—5 hhds. Shoulders, and 1 hhd. Hams, best Western.

Cheese, Lard and Butter.—5 bbls., 5 half do., and 5 firkins refined lard; 10 kegs best Butter; 5 boxes fine Cheese.

Nails, Shot, and Powder.—50 kegs Nails, assorted; 40 bags Shot, assorted; 10 kegs Rifle Powder, FF and FFF.

Sundries.—50 whole and 10 half boxes Colgate's Soap; 5 boxes Pearl Starch; 10 do. Collins' and Simmons' Axes; 10 boxes Soda; 10 do. and half bbls. Sugar, and 5 do. Milk Crackers; 1 bbl. No. 1 Salmon; 3 doz. Demijohns; 3 chests imported Gunpowder, Young Hyson, &c., Teas; 10 nests Cedar and Pine Tubs; 10 doz. Jugs, all sizes; 2 do. Varnished Keelers; 6 do. Brass and Iron Hoop Pails or Water Buckets; 50 sets Cups and Saucers; 10 doz. Brooms; 3 do Trays and Bowls; 5 do. Flour Buckets; 10 boxes Tobacco; 25 bags Table Salt; 5 dozen Bed Cords; 3 dozen pair Andirons; 5 doz. boxes Matches; Spun Cotton; Scrub Brushes; 5 bbls. No. 3 Mackeral, large; 30 boxes Adamantine Candles; 200 lbs. Dried Beef; 20 do. Tallow: and a variety too numerous to mention. Low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

NEW Goods! Cheaper than Ever!—The subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which having been bought for cash, enables him to offer to his old customers and the public generally unsurpassed inducements to favor him with a call, as he is satisfied all that is necessary for those who wish to buy cheap goods is merely to call and see for themselves. His stock consists in part as follows:

Groceries.—25 bbls. Porto Rico, 20 bbls. coffee crushed, and 10 bbls. crushed sugar; 75 bags Rio, Laguyra, and Java coffee; 10 kegs Goshen butter; 10 bbls. and 30 boxes sugar, butter, and soda crackers; 50 boxes good cheese; 30 boxes tobacco, 5 boxes extra fine; 6 whole and 6 half bbls. snuff; 50,000 cigars, from $6 to $30 per M.; 100 bags shot; 10 kegs powder; 50 boxes soap; 25 do candles; 20 do starch; 15 do. candy; 75 bbls. rectified, and 10 do. old rye whiskey; 10 bbls. each of brandy, rum, and gin; 100 bbls. flour, fresh ground, (all qualities;) 25 half bbls. do. do.; 10 hhds. molasses; 10 bbls. clarified vinegar; pepper, pimento, ginger, alum, saltpotre, copperas, ink, indigo, etc.

Provisions.—30 bbls. mess pork; 10 hhds. western bacon; 5 bbls. and 6 kegs prime lard.

Dry Goods.—200 pieces calico; 10 do. satinet; 75 do. kerseys; 20 do. Kentucky jeans; 5 bales sheeting and shirting; 5 do. cotton oznaburgs; 250 pairs blankets; 3 bales cotton yarn; 20 pieces linseys; 20 pieces flannel; bed ticking; checks; Marlboro stripes; blue drills; denims; blue cotton; shawls; hdkfs.; hosiery, etc. etc.

Hardware.—Axes; spades; shoves; hoes; rim, stock and pad locks; trace chains; drawing knives; hatchets; saws, hand and cross cut; frying pans; curry combs, a full assortment of coopers tools; 100 kegs nails, etc.

Shoes.—2,000 pair thick brogans, for plantation use; 500 pair kip Brogans. Also, women and boys' shoes, all kinds.

A general assortment of Hollow-ware and Crockery.—Ploughs of all kinds, and castings for same. And many other articles too numerous to mention.

ZENO H. GREENE,
Wilmington, Oct. 2] North side Market-street.

In store and for Sale.

228 BBLS. canal flour, superfine; 75 bags Rio

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 10, 1851.

Compositors Wanted.

Wanted at this office two *good Compositors*; one of them will be required to work occasionally at the press. Suitable hands can obtain permanent employment.

Summary of the Week.

The outrage at Syracuse, New York, has in some measure, taken the place in public attention formerly occupied by the Christiana affair. The recent outrage is even more glaring than its predecessor, as the present case the man was actually in custody of the laws—was before the United States' commissioner, and the police office was forcibly broken into to effect the rescue. There is one coincidence—the dilatoriness of the authorities in both cases.—We all know how slow Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, was to move; his worthy coadjutor, Gov. Hunt, is not more brisk; for as yet we have been able to ascertain no movement that he has made to vindicate the honor of the State, or assert the majesty of the laws. Neither have the local authorities been more prompt. As the New York Tribune and other Seward papers triumphantly assert, *all is now quiet*. It would seem that his Excellency is unwilling to disturb this quiet by any move calculated to bring the perpetrators of the late outrage to justice and punishment.

We respect the conservative influences of religion as much as any person can do; but candor compels us to express our conviction that, if ever this country shall be torn asunder by faction, or severed by disunion, it will owe these *blessings* to the philanthropic exertions of the clergy of the various churches north. These good people are by no means content with attending to the affairs of another world: they must need be politicians and intermeddle with the things of this. With the exception of the Catholics, and to a great extent the Episcopalians, the pulpits of the north are so many abolition rostrums, when even the pretended addresses to the throne of grace are studied invectives against slavery. Under the Mosaic dispensation it was provided that the priest that served the altar, should live by it; and we think a law should be made that he should *keep* by it. Nine-tenths of the northern clergy are as much traitors as the men now indicted for treason in Philadelphia.

Of course every body now knows that there never was any insurrection in Cuba, and that Lopez and his men were miserably deceived. Under this state of things, we would consider any intervention by citizens of the United States, as unjustifiable intermeddling, and have so expressed our opinion. This the Washington Republic proclaims as "another conversion," though from what and to what, it has not informed us. If, as that paper says, we have heretofore sympathised with the Cuban invasion, it was because we believed the people of that island were struggling for liberty; and who would not sympathise with any enterprise calculated to strengthen them in their efforts? The men who went over with Lopez, evidently were under that impression, and we could sympathise with their feelings and motives. After their mistake was discovered and it was known that a handful of American citizens were entrapped in a foreign land, struggling for existence against a ruthless enemy, who, but Consul Owen, could desert them in their need? It is a burning shame to the country, and a stain to the Administration that this man Owen is retained an hour.

We hear much of an impending commercial crisis, and it is probable that considerable tightness will be experienced in money matters before many months but we have no idea that it will be of protracted duration. Two-thirds of it will be found mere panic. As for the exports of gold, that, in truth, amounts to nothing. Since January, 1850, the deposits of California gold at the mint have been $69,400,000, while authentic data show that the exports of specie have not exceeded $41,000,000. This alone would leave $28.000,000 more in the country now than then.—But this is not all. The imports of gold from foreign countries have been over $7.000,000, exclusive of what has come in the hands of emigrants and otherwise,—a much larger sum than is generally believed. The amount of gold now in the country is close to fifty millions more than it was two years ago.—The Journal of Commerce places this shipment of gold in its proper light as follows: "If the thousands who are toiling amid the golden sands and rocks of California, were engaged in raising wheat, and this were to be sent abroad, even so as to create a scarcity here, our protectionists would claim the exports as a sign of prosperity. Why then, when the same men instead of a harvest of wheat, raise a harvest of gold, and this is shipped, do we hear such notes of alarm?"

It will be seen that the Cobb party have carried everything in Georgia. We believe this result had been anticipated for months. It will require further details to enable us to tell whether the vote has been a full one or not, although judging from the excitement which has so long pervaded that State, it is reasonable to suppose that it was. It is almost impossible to tell what influence the result in Georgia may exert over the coming contest in South Carolina.

Toombs and Stephens are elected. They were the only Congressional candidates who do not claim affinity with the democratic party on the old issues.

ACCIDENT.—Tuesday evening, when the passenger train from this place was within a few miles of Weldon, the mail car got off the track, and went some distance down an embankment. None of the other cars got off. The only person in the mail car was Mr. Vick, the agent, who had his arm bruised, besides receiving some other injuries, but none of them of a serious character.

Because we published on Saturday Mr. FILLMORE'S celebrated Buffalo letter, and also expressed a devout hope that he would be nominated for the Presidency by the Whig Convention whenever it should assemble, the *Journal* is struck dumb with astonishment and can't utter a word. Well that's an interesting situation for a young man, and we don't care how long he occupies it. Please inform us when the shock is over.—*Herald, of this morning.*

Now, candidly, was it not enough to strike us dumb? Would it have been possible for us to have added a word that could have increased the absurdity of the thing as it stood? As for being in an "interesting" situation, we plead guilty to no ambition in that line. The Herald don't care how long we remain dumb. In this, his sincerity is unquestionable, especially while he publishes eulogiums and Buffalo letters in the same issue of his paper. The shock is nearly over, and we are convalescent; but it *was* shocking.

The Georgia Election.

There can no longer be any doubt of the election of Cobb, by a very large majority, say between nine and ten thousand. We find a mass of telegraphic reports in the Charleston papers, but the following seems to contain all that is known:

MACON, Oct. 7—4 45, P. M.

Twenty-five counties have been heard from, which give Cobb and the Constitutional Union party 4.500 majority. Cobb's majority in the State will be about 13,000. Six Constitutional Union and two Southern Congressmen have been elected. The Legislature will be three-quarters Union.

The "National Democrat" is the title of a new paper started in New York city, to sustain democratic men and measures.

The Invasion of Cuba—Spain and the United States.

Under the above head the London Times, of the 19th ult., has a long article, foreshadowing, in some respects, the probable course of the European powers with regard to the future destiny of Cuba, and the danger of its severance, under existing circumstances, from the Spanish monarchy. That this may lead to allied intervention is a contingency which does not appear remote. The resistance of such intervention by the United States is beyond the shadow of a doubt.

It has been asserted that France, England and Spain have become parties to a treaty, whereby the perpetual sovereignty of Cuba is guarantied to the latter, and the article in the Times, to which we allude, seems to have been written in view of such a state of affairs. It says that "the recent and repeated attacks of bands of American adventurers on the Island of Cuba, and the strong popular intention to annex that island to the United States, are events which call for the direct attention of her Majesty's Government, since the success of that unprincipled scheme, would lead to consequences to which this country could not, in our opinion, safely or consistently submit." Which is as much as to say that England would interfere in Cuban affairs, and could not submit to the annexation of that Island to the United States. The intervention of the other powers of Europe is even threatened. It is said that the fear of a war with Spain might not be enough to deter the U. S. from the acquisition of Cuba: but it is to be placed under the protection of a principle common to the maritime States of Europe, and to the American government. "If," says the Times, "such a principle can be established by negotiation, it will stand in little need of defence by actual force, for it would have the support of an overwhelming superiority of power."

But the real motive of the British desire for intervention will be found to have its origin in self-interest, and is plainly developed in the following paragraph:

"But besides these general interests, which cannot be abandoned with impunity, and may be promoted by the collected determination of the interested parties, it deserves to be well considered whether this aggression on Cuba is not for all parties the point at which a stand must be made. It is the first instance of a direct invasion from the United States of the American territories of a European power. If it prove successful can any one suppose that this invasion will not be followed by other attacks as long as there is a European dependency beyond the Atlantic?"

It is evident that "coming events cast their shadows before," and that Great Britain is anxious to provide some additional securities for her own possessions on this side of the Atlantic. Such attempts, however, must prove futile. No American government could begin to commit the nation as a party to any scheme for guaranteeing the colonial possessions of European despotism, nor could any administration subsist for a day, that would permit European coalitions to dictate to it its future course, or interfere with the relations in which the country may hereafter be placed towards Spain or any other country, whether friendly or belligerent.

The Fayetteville Mail.

Owing to the frequent failures of connection on the line between Wilmington and Fayetteville, we wrote last week to Hon. W. S. Ashe, requesting him to call the attention of the Department to the matter. With his accustomed courtesy and promptitude, he immediately complied. We annex the letter of First Assistant P. M. General, from which it will be seen that no such difficulties need hereafter occur:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, October 4, 1851.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your correspondent's letter of the 30th ult., from Wilmington, N. C., (Mr. Fulton.)

In reply I have to say, that the P. M. of Warsaw, as well as the contractors on the line between Warsaw and Fayetteville, have been reminded that the schedule arrangement for that service requires the departure from Warsaw for Fayetteville "after the arrival of the mail from the South;" and it is hoped that no further cause of complaint will be hereafter occasioned.

I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
S. D. JACOBS, 1st Ast. P. M. G.

HON. W. S. ASHE, Georgetown, D. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—The Fayetteville Carolian of the 4th inst., comes to us under the auspices of its new editor, R. K. Bryan, Esq., whose address to his patrons speaks well for his abilities as a writer, and is a guarantee for the character and usefulness of the paper while under his charge. Mr. B. has all the elements of success—education, friends and character. We bespeak for him a commensurate support, and gladly welcome him into the ranks as a valuable coadjutor in the good cause. Of course the new editor is as the former one was—a staunch democrat, and no change will be made in the principles of the paper.

COMMERCIAL PANIC.—The New York city banks and brokers have refused to take the notes of many of the country banks of that State and of the States to the eastward. Many of the Jersey banks have also gone by the board. It is probable that little loss will be sustained by the note holders; but a commercial pressure of some severity seems inevitable. The country has been progressing too fast, or rather she has invested more than the surplus products of her labor and capital in railroads, steamships, etc. A slight contraction must take place, but nothing serious is anticipated, especially as the cotton crop is coming into market, and will tend to equalize exchanges and relieve the pressure.

A FULL COMMITTEE.—The Marion (S. C.) Star of the 23d ult., contains a general invitation to a public dinner to be given at the Court House, on the 6th October, signed by a committee of arrangements, consisting of 121 persons, no small number for a dinner party themselves, especially as there are among them ten Captains, eleven Majors, five Colonels and three Generals, to say nothing of General Invitation.

MICHIGAN.—The Michigan democratic convention endorsed the compromise measures, and the principles promulgated by the national conventions of 1844 and 1848, and unanimously recommends Gen. Cass for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the national convention. We don't think General Cass will be the national nominee. Buchanan and Douglas seem to stand most prominent. Douglas has many peculiar elements of nationality about him. He was born at the East—lives at the West—and is largely interested in slave property at the South.

☞THE REMEDY, is the name of a new disunion paper, started at Yorkville, S. C., by THOMAS J. ECCLES, Esq., formerly editor of the Lincoln Courier, in this State. It is a neat paper, and ECCLES is a clever fellow, and we should be sorry to miss him from the democratic press of this State, were it not that his present position is such, that the party could not fraternise with him without laying themselves liable to misconstruction. We wish him all pecuniary success.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman of the 2d inst., that the contractors on the Central Railroad in Rowan county, are progressing rapidly with their contracts. The Watchman says, that it is confidently expected that the road will be finished in three years from the present time.

South Carolina Election.

The election for members of a Southern Congress, comes off in South Carolina on Monday and Tuesday of next week. There are two sets of candidates in the field. Those who are in favor of separate and immediate secession by S. Carolina, and those who are in favor of waiting for the co-operation of the other Southern States. The result of this election will have a controlling influence over the future movements of the State. The members of the State Convention have already been chosen, we believe a year ago, and a very large proportion were elected as immediate secessionists. That body is to be called together by the Legislature, of which a large majority were also secessionists at the time of their election; so that apparently the secession of the State is a fixed fact. But there is little doubt, that should the people, by the election of co-operation members to the Southern Congress, declare their opposition to immediate secession, or should there even appear to be anything like an equal division of opinion on the subject, the matter will be postponed, if not abandoned. It is presumed that the convention will bow to the decision of the people as indicated by the returns of the coming election.

Arrival of the Prometheus—Later from California.

The steamship Prometheus arrived at New York on the night of the 4th inst., from San Juan de Nicaragua, which place she left on the 26th ult. She brings 465 passengers, and $123,000. Her San Francisco dates are up to the 6th of Sept.

At the State election, the whigs carried San Francisco by 1,000 majority. Sacramento city and county gave 400 democratic majority. It is as yet impossible to tell who is elected Governor. It is believed that the democrats have carried the rest of the State ticket, and elected their two Congressmen. The Legislature is doubtful. It was reported that the propeller Lafayette had been entirely destroyed by fire in the harbor of Chagres, on the 11th ult. The Tennessee sailed from San Francisco on the 1st Sept, for Panama. with $1,700,000 in gold, and the Constitution with $100,000 The mining accounts are very favorable. A destructive fire occurred at Marysville on the 30th August, which destroyed $500,000 worth of property.

The clipper ship Flying Cloud had arrived at San Francisco, from New York, in 89 days, being the quickest passage on record.

The steamship Ohio arrived at New York on Monday morning, 6th inst. She brings 450 passengers, $1,400,000 of gold on freight, and $600,000 in the hands of passengers. She brings no later news from California than those brought by the Prometheus.—The burning of the steamer Lafayette at Chagres, is confirmed. The Ohio brought the L's crew. The loss is heavy and the insurance small.

CLOSING OF THE MAIL.—We are requested by the Postmaster to state, that in consequence of the recent Circular, of the Postmaster General, relative to mailing letters at the Cars, and with the view of obviating the necessity of doing so, as much as possible, the Northern Mail will hereafter not be closed until 7 o'clock, A. M. This notice has reference entirely to Letters going North of Richmond, Va., all others must be in the office at or before the usual hour, viz., 10 P. M.—*Herald.*

Latest from Mexico—Progress of the Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 6.

The steamship Fanny has arrived here with advices from Texas to the 1st inst.

The revolution on the Rio Grande seems to be on a stand. Gen. Carabajal still remains at Camargo. The people of that town had held a meeting, at which they resolved to accept the pronunciamento issued by the revolutionists.

The Mexican troops stationed there were allowed to march out of the town with the honors of war.—The revolutionists were determined to defend the place.

A report having reached Matamoras that the invaders were preparing to march upon that town, a large number of the inhabitants, including all the women and children, fled, leaving only 250 men in the town.

Arrival of the Empire City—More Gold—Return of Captain Ellis, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7th, 12, M.—The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates of October 2d. 150 passengers. $100,000 gold on freight, consigned to Drew, Robinson & Co., and $260,000 in the hands of the passengers. Among the passengers is Captain Ellis, of Washington, who was liberated by the Captain General half an hour before the Empire City sailed. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Georgia at New Orleans. The steamer John Hancock was lying at Havana.

We learn that Capt. Ellis was furnished with a pasport gratis, and immediately conveyed to the steamer in a government barge.

There were thirteen prisoners in the hospitals, who would be sent to Spain as soon as convalescent.

Renunciation.

The following letter from A. S. Henry, the only surviving son, we believe, of the celebrated Patrick Henry, is taken from the Lynchburg, Virginia, Republican:—

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 15.

Mr. Glass: Perceiving from the action of the democratic and whig parties, at last Campbell court, that I have been appointed by both parties, a delegate to their respective conventions in Charlottesville and Staunton, and being unwilling, at a time so critical as the present, to occupy a position so dubious, I would thank you to publish this card. 'Tis true, as far as the support of whig Presidents goes, I became identified with that party in the past. But I always differed with them on the great leading issues of the day. I took the liberty of approving and condemning all measures, according to the dictates of my judgment; and by that rule I am free to admit that I was frequently placed in a situation of antagonism to the whig party; and particularly do I differ with them on the great, absolving, paramount issue of the day, viz: the slavery question. The coincidence between my principles and those of the democratic party, being much more complete than with the whig party, I shall in future act with the former, at least so long as they stand up for the true interests of the country in their present gallant style.

A. S. HENRY.

Father Mathew and the American Steamers.

We have heretofore adverted to the fact that E. K. Collins, esq., in behalf of the United States Mail Steamship Company at New York, had tendered to Father Mathew a passage across the Atlantic in one of their fine ocean steamers. The following is the correspondence which took place on the subject, and which is highly creditable to both parties:

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
NEW YORK, Sept 26, 1851.

DEAR SIR: By order of our directors, I tender yourself and your secretaries a passage in either of the steamers of our line from New York to Liverpool. Should it please you to take a passage in either one of them, you will please advise me at your earliest convenience, that I may select such accommodations as will be most likely to conduce to your comfort.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your very obedient servant,
E. K. COLLINS.

REV. THEOBALD MATHEW.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Accept my most grateful thanks for your very liberal offer. This unexpected compliment adds another to my many obligations to the people of America. I feel truly grateful for the terms in which your kind invitation has been conveyed. Your thoughtful and considerate courtesy in no small degree enhances the value of this generous compliment. I have been borne to the shores of your Republic through a similar act of kindness on the part of my dear and much valued friends, the Messrs. Grinnell, who kindly placed at my disposal one of those splendid packets, which, as a class, form that extensive mercantile marine whose flag proudly floats from the Baltic to the Indian seas. In accepting your kind offer, I take my departure from your great and prosperous country in one of another class of vessels, which, though but recently entering a new field of competition, have already won severely-contested triumphs, and the success of which their spirited projector, with an ambition alike honorable to himself and his country, seeks to render durable by aspiring to a supremacy in speed and safety hitherto deemed unattainable. Wishing, dear sir, to extend my humble labors to the latest moment, and anxious to add to the ranks of temperance the thousands who are still daily presenting themselves, I must postpone my departure to the 25th of October, when I will be ready to avail myself of your truly generous and princely liberality.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your grateful and devoted friend,
THEOBALD MATHEW.

E. K. COLLINS, esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Fillmore's Buffalo Letter.

A garbled copy of a letter written by the President in 1838 having long been in circulation, designed to represent him in a false light on the questions to which it refers, we are happy in being able to present to the public a copy of that letter in an unmutilated form. It will be seen that the entire communication places the President's views, even at the date in question, in an altogether different aspect from that which it has been made to bear by the publication of a portion of the letter, shorn of its very material qualifications and explanations. Will the presses which have heretofore published the letter in a garbled form have the manliness to publish the following complete and authentic version of it?

Republic.

BUFFALO, OCTOBER, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee appointed by "The Anti-Slavery Society of the county of Erie," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

"First. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

"Second. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

"Third. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

"Fourth. Are you in favor of the immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?"

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at full length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself for the present by answering all your interrogatories in the affirmative, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject. I would, however, take this occasion to say that, in thus frankly giving my opinion, I would not desire to have it understood in the nature of a pledge. At the same time that I seek no disguises, but freely give my sentiments on any subject of interest to those for whose suffrages I am a candidate, I am opposed to giving any pledges that shall deprive me hereafter of all discretionary power. My own character must be the guarantee for the general correctness of my legislative deportment. On every important subject I am bound to deliberate before I act, especially as a legislator, to possess myself of all the information, and listen to every argument that may be adduced by my associates, before I give a final vote. If I stand pledged to a particular course of action, I cease to be responsible agent, but I become a mere machine. Should subsequent events show, beyond all doubt, that the course I had become pledged to pursue was ruinous to my constituents and disgraceful to myself, I have no alternative, no opportunity for repentance, and there is no power to absolve me from my obligation. Hence the impropriety, not to say absurdity, in my views of giving a pledge.

I am aware that you have not asked any pledge, and I believe I know your sound judgment and good sense too well to think you desire any such thing. It was, however, to prevent any misrepresentation on the part of others, that I have felt it my duty to say thus much on this subject.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

W. MILLS, Esq., Chairman, &c.

We publish the above "Buffalo Letter" as requested by the Republic. Our attention has been called to it by finding it in the Wilmington Herald of Saturday, in another column of which paper we notice the following eulogium on Mr. Fillmore:

"And then there is FILLMORE, for whose nomination we devoutly pray. So able, pure, unblemished, temperate, cool and resolute a statesman; jealous of the National honor, and ambitious for the general good, he deserves to be the standard bearer of the party devoted to the cause of law and order and good government. An endorsement by the Convention is due to his eminent public worth."

We can only say that there is no accounting for tastes. We are struck perfectly dumb. We have not another word to say. "Ma conscience!"

The Christiana Outrage.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday evening last we extract the following:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Judges Grier and Kane.—The Treason Cases.*—This morning, District Attorney John W. Ashmead, moved the court to issue a special venire to the Marshal to summon 108 jurors to try the charges against Elijah Lewis and 37 others, who have been committed for treason against the United States, growing out of the murderous outrage at Christiana. The fourth Monday in November has been fixed as the day for the commencement of these trials.

Judge Grier ordered the venire to issue accordingly, and said that it was proper that the district attorney should make such a motion. He then directed the marshal to summon men of the highest respectability of character for intelligence, integrity and conscientiousness, in the community, and to inform them that their attendance will be enforced by the court, and that no excuses but sickness would be received for non-attendance That the summoning of jurors upon such occasions was always an unpleasant duty, but it was one that the law cast upon them, and they must submit to the burden.

The judge then inquired of the district attorney whether the law did not require twelve of the one hundred and eight special jurors asked for to be drawn from Lancaster county? To which the district attorney replied in the affirmative, and said he would so set it forth in the writ to the marshal.

Judge Grier drew the attention of the Marshal to summoning none but men of the strictest integrity and highest intelligence.

District Attorney Ashmead also moved the court that copies of the bills of indictment be made out and furnished to each of the defendants in custody, agreeably to the act of Congress, and said that, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, he meant to move for the arraignment of the prisoners.

Judge Grier inquired whether any counsel was present for the prisoners,

J. M. Read replied that he was engaged, with Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens and Lewis, for two of the prisoners. He had nothing to say in opposition to the motion, and thought they would be ready at the time fixed by the District Attorney.

Wm S. Pierce also imformed the Court that he was engaged, with D. P. Brown, for Williams, who had no objections to make to the District Attorney's arrangements.

The Charlotte Railroad.

This road, under the management of its efficient and energetic Chief Engineer, W. M. Stockton, esq., has been constructed to Chester Court House, and a grand festival was given in Chester on Wednesday, in honor of the completion of the road to that point. We understand that about five thousand persons were present, and that everything passed off with much eclat, and without any accident to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

This road, we believe, will become one of the most important in the Southern country, forming a connecting link, as it will do, on the great Northern and Southern line of travel. We are also gratified to state that in its construction it is not surpassed by any road in the South. The public have every confidence in it, and the road is being pushed forward with all the celerity possible, so that it will increase the facilities of our country friends in getting their incoming crops to market.—*South Carolinian.*

SPAIN AND THE CUBA REVOLT.—A letter from Madrid, dated September 11, says:—"The journals here are filled with the details of the news from Cuba, a summary of which was received by telegraph some days since; and this subject is the the main topic of conversation. From the feeling which prevails here on the subject, I should not be surprised if the reported outrages on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans be confirmed, were the Spanish government to resent it by some decided measure. There are occasions when governments and nations act upon impulse and feeling and not on sober views of advantage, or prudential considerations of means and resources."

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The amount received for Tolls on the Fayetteville and Western Road for the month of September, was $936 47. Amount of Fines collected for travelling the road without paying (by passing around the Toll Houses,) $19. Total receipts of the month $955 47. This is on 51 miles of Road; and is the largest amount yet received in any one month.

Observer.

Health and Crops in Louisiana.

The Clinton (East Feliciana) Whig, of Sept. 24, says that there has been much sickness in that Parish—that on some plantations there were scarcely enough well to nurse the sick, and that many prominent citizens were lost by "intermittent, conjestive and dengue fevers." In Jackson the dengue still prevails to an unprecedented extent, and the number on the sick list is estimated at not less than one hundred.

Of the caterpillar, the same paper speaks as follows:

"We hear of them on many plantations, and the damage created by them is already quite considerable. Just now, we believe, in most places, they are webbing up—that is to say, they are preparing to multiply infinitesimally. When they come again, which will be in a very short time, their ravages will commence in earnest; no planter need expect exemption, and in a week or ten days at farthest, they will have done the work of destruction as effectually as a nipping frost. An unprecedented drouth has made the weed slender and diminutive—with, however, a very fair proportion of bolls the first growth."

The St. Francisville (La.) Chronicle, of September 27, says:

"Our cotton planters need no rain. They are busy gathering their crops, and rain just about this time would naturally injure them. The caterpillar has made its appearance on several plantations in the neighborhood, but have not yet done much damage. They will prove ruinous to the late growth. The sugar cane needs rain. We have two conflicting interests, sugar and cotton; while the one requires rain, it will be ruinous to the other.

We are happy to say that the health of our parish, and especially of this place and Bayou Sara, has experienced a material improvement within ten day past."

The Lake Providence Republican of September 29, says:

"We learn from one of our planters that the Cotton is opening so fast that the Cotton nearest the ground is beginning to rot. Picking is progressing, and the weather perfectly suitable for it and the preservation of the crop."

MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans Picayune of September 29th contains the following from a correspondent:

"This county (Adams, Miss.,) will, it seems to be generally conceded, make about as much Cotton as last year. But the accounts from all parts of the country become daily more discouraging to the prospects of a large yield. We cannot yet venture upon a guess as to the probable aggregate, further than that in weighing the accounts, both private and from the papers of the day, the conclusion we have come to is, that the prospects are not in favor of a heavier crop than that of last year."

THE TOBACCO CROP IN MISSOURI.—The Glasgow Banner says:

The farmers of Howard, Chariton, and Randolph counties are busily engaged in cutting their tobacco. We have made some inquiry, and learn that the crop will be fully an average one. The dry, warm weather of August matured the plant earlier this season than usual. Should there be no frost for two weeks, the crop will be housed in fine condition, and will be more than an average one in point of quality.

The Paris Mercury says:

Our farmers are now engaged in cutting their tobacco, and the crop in Monroe will be unusually large this season and of a good quality. The fine price paid for tobacco the past season influenced many of our farmers to engage quite extensively in the business this season—consequently a large and elegant crop will be housed in a few days, if the weather continues anything like favorable.

From the London Times of Sept. 16.

We have received some lessons within the last few weeks from the emancipated colonists of England who now constitute the U. States of America. We may, if we be wise, derive from them instruction of far greater value than can be imparted by the lines of the schr. America. The colonies of the United States are the shame of ours. "Colonies of the United States?" some one may exclaim, and where are they? They are to be found in the thirty States which have been formed since the declaration of independence by the thirteen united provinces of America! A general rule has presided over the formation of these new communities, and the men who formed Ohio, Indiana, Texas, and a host of other States, came in a great proportion from our own country, and would, had the Colonial Office permitted, have formed for England the colonies which they have been driven to create for the United States. Let no one fancy this to be an exaggerated statement. It is the simple and painful truth. If there were no Lord Grey at the Colonial Office—if an English colony could be formed in the same simple and predetermined manner in which an American territory is called into existence—if such a creation were the result merely of the law, and was not dependant upon the mere whim and passion of any one man, we might by this time have boasted of a multitude of flourishing colonies, which should have rivalled the rising States of America. But so long as the present system continues, such a result is impossible. There is an eternal meddling with matters of which the meddlers are profoundly ignorant. Seeing, then, that every day shows us the consequence of our present system—seeing that we have a rival experience in the rising States of America—seeing that Englishmen in reality are the instruments which bring about both results, we appeal to the common sense of our countrymen and ask why the colonial system of England may not be subject to the common sense influences which have produced the wonderful results we daily behold in America? Some may say the difference is not in the system but the country We answer by pointing to the two banks of the river St. Lawrence. Canada is now beginning to govern itself. It is almost emancipated from the leaden rule of Downing street; so soon as it is completely so, it will rival the States which lie upon the southern shore of the great river which divides the territories of England from those of her republican neighbor. But hitherto the incubus has weighed with a fearful weight upon these fine provinces.

New York has become almost the rival of England; but Canada is still a petty province. Her land is as fertile, her rivers are just as fit for the purposes of traffic and transport as those of New York; but in New York the common sense of practical men is the guide of the government. In Canada, hitherto, the fribble clerks of Downing street have borne sway. Every traveller who has passed from one side of the river St. Lawrence to the other, has been struck by the extraordinary difference in circumstances so similar, and has been compelled to ask to what can such a painful inferiority be ascribed. The result cannot be disputed; the climate is the same, the soil is equally fertile, the men are in both countries Englishmen—what is it that in the one case stamps wretchedness and miserable inferiority on the country, and in the other marks the whole people with the unmistakeable signs of prosperity and vigorous advance? The only difference is the government. In the one province the Colonial Minister is the ruler; in the other, a practical people takes care of its own concerns.

There is no escaping from the consequences of this comparison, and England, it would seem, is doomed to have all its colonies struck and palsied, because we have not courage to assail the rule of Downing street, and say to it, "We judge you by the fruits of your dominion." We might say, "Show us the colony that has flourished under your rule. Point out to us the solitary spot that is even at peace—saying nothing as to improvement and continued advance—while you have governed it, and we may be in some measure satisfied with your system. But, unfortunately, your government is a blight; wherever you have sway you destroy hope, energy, and self-reliance; your dominion is a curse, and the name of England, which you have been permitted to employ, has become a byword of reproach. Her sons shun her dominions, and flee to other and more happy States, in order to escape from the thraldom of her colonial empire." No man who has travelled through the colonies of England, and compared their destinies with those of the self-governed colonies or territories of America will say that the description we have here given is untrue; no enlightened Englishman who has had an opportunity of knowing and feeling all the abominations of our colonial rule will say that he marvels at the scenes now enacted in South Africa, or will assert that such things would continue a month if the Englishmen in those lands were permitted to take care of their own concerns, without being hampered by the superintendence of a Colonial Minister

A RAILWAY FOR SPAIN.—A railway is to be built in Spain, from Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, to Valladolid. The length is about one hundred and forty miles. The line will ultimately be carried forward to Madrid; which capital, by means of a line of steamers from Southampton to the port of Santander, will then be brought into almost immediate communication with London.

Gold Hill Mines, in Rowan County.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Star, visiting these mines, was informed by Mr. Worth, an intelligent member of one of the mining companies there, that the capital invested in machinery on the Hill is near $100,000. The mines cannot be valued. Mr. W. also furnished the following table, stating, as nearly as can be ascertained, the amount of gold found on Gold Hill, from the first discovery of the mines, in January, 1843, up to the present time:

Honeycutt, Culp & Co.,	$101.655 84
Field & Company,	25,000 00
Barnhardt, Manney & Co.	200,000 00
Heilig, Barnhardt & Co.	10,000 00
Holmes, Barnhardt & Co.	95,000 00
Troutman & McMackins	20,000 00
Walls & Houston	30,000 00
N. H. Barringer & Co.	15,000 00
E. & N. Manney	30,000 00
Carter, Honeycutt & Co	20,000 00
Coffin, Worth & Co.	150,000 00
A. Miller & Co.	5,000 00
	$701,665 84
Promiscuously	100,000 00
Total	$801,665 84

Origin of the Rice Mill.

DeBow's Review for September gives the following singular account of the first application of machinery to the cleaning of rice. It appears that from the time of the introduction of rice down to the close of the revolution, the grain was cleaned by hand and animal power. But so tedious was the process, and so destructive and exhausting upon both man and beast, that a good crop was rather regarded as an equivocal blessing, for the greater the product, the greater, of course, the labor of preparing it for market. The account then proceeds:

"While matters stood thus, the planters were relieved by a circumstance so curious that it deserves a place in the history of human inventions. A planter from the Santee, while walking in King street, Charleston, noticed a small wind-mill perched upon the gable end of a wooden house. His attention was attracted by the beauty of its performance. He entered a store and asked who the maker was; he was told that he was a Northumbrian, then resident in the house, in necessitous circumstances, and wanting employment. A conference was held, the planter carried the machinest to Santee, pointed out the difficulties under which the planters labored, and the result was the Rice Pounding Mill. This man was Mr. Lucas, and to his genius do the Carolinians owe a large debt of gratitude; for what the cotton planters owes to Eli Whitney, the rice planter owes to Lucas." His mills were first impelled by water, but more recently by steam, and though much mechanical ingenuity and capital have been expended in improving them, the Rice Pounding Mills of this day, in all essential particulars, do not differ from the mill as it came from his hands."

We are informed that two of the great grandsons of this illustrious mechanic (one of them a member of the bar, Edward Cantwell, esq.,) are among the citizens of Wilmington in this State. It was just about half a century before the erection of the mill upon Santee, that Miss Eliza Lucas (afterwards wife of Charles and mother of Gen Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney of the Revolution) planted the first Indigo seed which, according to Ramsay, ever ripened in South Carolina. In 1783 there were exported 2051 casks, but about the beginning of the nineteenth century it gave place as a staple to the cultivation of cotton.—*North Carolinian.*

MR. HOBBS' MODE OF PICKING LOCKS.—His mode of working, as we are told, is this: He applies a lever to press the bolt in a backward direction, and then proceeds, by means of instruments previously manufactured, to lift the tumblers of the lock one by one, and retain them in their right places. When the last tumbler is lifted the bolt flies back. Thirty days were given to Mr Hobbs for his attack on the Bramah, and to make his instruments he was allowed to take impressions of the keys and the tops of the wards. Day after day he was shut up alone with the lock, none being permitted to enter the room while he was at work; and, with the aid of "thieves' wax," a hinged mirror in the keyhole, a strong light, all sorts of odd instruments, and his own great cleverness, he has succeeded in the task. For our own part, we did not think that any lock could be found, made at a cost which would admit of sale, to resist such appliances, and are astonished that Messrs Bramah consented to submit to such practices for so long a period. Whether, after all, Messrs. Bramah's challenge, as written on the lock, has been met by Mr. Hobbs, is a question; we think not, spite of the arbitrators' award. The challenge was, "the artist who can pick or open this lock shall receive two hundred guineas reward the moment it is produced." Where is the instrument? As to the American's own lock, the "Parantoptic," it is a wonderful piece of mechanism, put by its price quite out of the list of commercial locks; but whether even this is impregnable remains to be seen, and will, we hope, be tried. Is there no public-spirited burglar in London that will come forward for the honor of his country and a round sum of money?—*London Builder.*

CHATFIELD IN TROUBLE.—Advices from Central America state that the government had taken from Mr. Chatfield the license allowed him to discharge the functions of consul in Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador, in consequence of an insolent letter written by him to the secretary of the new federal government.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.—The appointment of Mr. Curtis, of Boston, to the seat in the U. S. Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Judge Woodbury, gives very general satisfaction. The Supreme Court is now constituted as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

	Residence.		Ap'd.
Roger B. Taney,	Baltimore, Md.,	Chief Justice,	1836.
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	As. "	1829
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.,	"	1835
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.,	"	1837
John McKinley,	Louisville, Ky.,	"	1837
Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond, Va.	"	1841
Samuel Nelson,	Cooperstown, N. Y.,	"	1845
Benj. Rand Curtis,	Boston, Mass.,	"	1851
Robert C. Grier,	Pittsburg, Pa.,	"	1846

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Some merchants of Baltimore have concluded the preliminary arrangements for building a propeller steamship, in which will be combined all the recent improvements. She is intended as a regular trader between Baltimore and Liverpool, and, it is said, will be followed by others.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION.—A letter from Vienna announces that a grand industrial exhibition is to take place in that city next year, on the plan of the one in England. Guess they wont want any Yankees there.

A railroad from Laguayra to Caraccas is in contemplation—a company is being formed in Philadelphia for that purpose. Coal mines, near the sea coast near Barcelona, are discovered on the vast estate of Monagas, which when opened out, will furnish fuel for the homeward bound steamers of Britain and America.

EMIGRATION OF RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ.—This gentleman, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Dublin, has left Ireland for the United States. The commercial heads of our metropolis have good reason to regret the event that has deprived them of such a straightforward and truly patriotic fellow-citizen. Apart from the fact he has carried out with him a capital of over £20,000, the sterling qualities which marked his career will render Mr. O'Gorman's loss deeply felt by those of whom through a long and well spent life, he had made staunch and firm friends. The exile of his only son a noble-minded young fellow, unfortunately led away by the mania of '48, who is at present a practising barrister at the American bar, has been the cause of Mr. O'Gorman's departure.—*Leinster Express.*

Yacht "America."

The Buffalo Commercial notices the fact that the America was but a "second class" vessel in our waters—having been beaten

Kossuth and his Companions—The War Steamer Mississippi.

We have already announced the liberation of Kossuth and his associates in Turkey, and their embarkation for this country. The following are extracts of a letter in the Herald, written two days before the embarkation, but it contains many new and interesting facts:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5, 1851.

On the 29th ultimo, the U. S. steamer Mississippi, commanded by Capt. Levy, arrived here from the coast of Italy, for the purpose of carrying out the resolution of the Senate respecting the Hungarian refugees at Kutayah. The Hon. George P. Marsh, who has been absent for some months on a tour thro' Egypt and Syria returned here in her.

The Mississippi had the misfortune to get on shore in the Gulf of Smyrna, opposite the castles of that city. The entrance to this harbor is very narrow and crooked, and of dangerous navigation; so much so as to endanger most vessels entering here at night. Several mercantile steamers, on their passage out of the harbor, went to her assistance, but she had become so fastly imbedded in the mud, as to baffle all their exertions in her behalf. It was only after discharging her coals and water that she could be moved; and when this was done, she slid off with great facility, without any damage whatever. The Turkish government was on the point of sending down to her rescue one of its largest and most powerful steamers, when news arrived here of her having succeeded in leaving the spot where she had grounded. On arriving, the Mississippi saluted the city, and also the Minister on his leaving her. She now lies snugly at anchor in the Golden Horn, much admired and visited by all classes of people—Moslem, Christian and Jew—and busily engaged in preparing for her long journey across the "great pond."

The 1st instant was a day of deep interest to M. Kossuth, and all the other political refugees detained at Kutayah. The Sultan, agreeable to his promise, on that day, set them at liberty. In the forenoon of the 1st they left the place of their irksome detention for the little town and port of Gemlik, at the head of the Gulf of Madamich, the seaport of Brousa. They are some sixty in number—men, women and children; and, as they travel slowly over a very mountainous route, will not reach Gemlik before the 7th.

M. Kossuth has accepted the generous offer of the Senate of the United States, and together with the greater part of the refugees, will embark on board the Mississippi for New York. Count Bathyany, his countess and suite, will go to France, where he intends residing. Before leaving Turkey they will, however, spend a few days at this place, at the hotel of the French Legation. It is said that they are both old friends and acquaintances of the present French Minister and his lady, the Marquis and Marchioness La Vallette. The Marchioness you will remember as the widow of the late banker of Paris, Welles, of the old American firm of Welles and Greene.

Notwithstanding that the Marquis represents republican France, he has but little respect for republican principles, forswears all revolutions, and looks forward, confidently, to the prospect of another royalty in the Tuileries. It is said that he would not take any part in inducing the Turkish government to liberate Kossuth; he regards him as possessing republican principles, and as being dangerous to the peace and tranquility of Europe. Count Bathyany is said to be of the aristocratic class of the Hungarian patriots, and not of the republican party, and his suppositions recommends him to the sympathies and the hospitalities of the representative of republican France.

Gen. Perezel will, probably, be permitted to stay for some time at Brousa, in Asia Minor, one day's journey from here, where his lady will be confined. The Polish General Wisoski will go directly to England, with a few of his Polish followers. Both he and Perezel are stern democrats, and no favors from fortune can ever induce them to belie their principles. In this way the present list of the refugees will be much diminished, until it will probably not number more than 30 or 40 individuals. They are all in good health and spirits, and are extremely rejoiced at being at last freed. On the other hand, the Turkish government seems to be equally rejoiced at being at last rid of them.

The affair of the refugees cost the Sultan sixty millions of piasters, or $1,500,000. Up to the period of their departure each and every one of them continued in the receipt of the stipend establi-hed for him by the Sultan: and justice to the Sultan and his government requires it to be said that though the detention of the Hungarians cannot at the present enlightened age be pardoned, it must be apologised for by the recollection that it was forced upon the Sultan by the menaces of two of the greater powers of Europe—Russia and Austria. There is no doubt but that it was a most disagreeable position for the young Sultan to occupy in the eyes of the world, and one from which he made his deliverance as early as he possibly could.

Homicide.

A case of homicide occurred in the upper portion of this county on Sunday last. A young man by the name of James Barksdale was shot by Richard Jackson. The circumstances were briefly these, (as well as we can collect them from hearsay testimony:) Barksdale, the deceased, Jackson and a man by the name of McLean were at a muster in the upper part of the County on Saturday, and went in company from the muster to Jackson's house; whilst there a difficulty arose between Barksdale and McLean, which resulted in a fight. Jackson interfered between the combatants. Barksdale attempted to shoot Jackson with a pistol; the cap bursted but the pistol did not go off. Jackson then shot Barksdale, giving him a slight wound in the arm. The parties were then separated and Barksdale went off. He was afterwards heard threatening to take the life of Jackson.

On the day following, Barksdale returned to Jackson's house armed with a pistol, in company with his brother Robert Barksdale. As they approached the house a gun was seen pointed through a crack between the logs. At this Robert Barksdale retreated—James remained, and was immediately after shot from his horse by Jackson, who was in the house.

The next day Jackson surrendered himself to John McNeill, Esq., and was bailed in the sum of $5000.
Fayetteville Carolinian, 4th inst.

Returning Californians—An Indian Fight.

We take the following from the St. Louis Republican of Sept. 25th:

A company of emigrants have arrived at St. Joseph from California. They were sixty-two days from Sacramento City. Among the number are Capt. C. Jackson, B. F. Howard, John Cunningham, George Vance and son. In a battle with Indians, one of the company was wounded, and left on the road—dead it is presumed. They had five skirmishes with the Indians, but with what result is not stated.

The Indians were assembling for the great council at Fort Laramie; but the Camanches and Black Feet would not be represented there. This company was joined on the road by R. D. Riddle, of Springfield, Ill., Stephen Beelen, of Beardstown, and James Williams, of Ottumway, who came from California by way of Oregon City. They met the emigration to Oregon, composed of 367 families, with 580 wagons and 3000 head of loose stock, getting on well and in good spirits. In a fight which they had with the Snake Indians, a Mr. Stewart was slightly, and Mr. Hadly and Mr. Black, dangerously wounded.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—There are in full operation at Columbus, Ga., four cotton mills, with a capital of $360,000, and employing 560 hands. In these mills are 14,636 spindles and nearly 400 looms—Another cotton mill has recently been completed, intended to be worked by slaves, and which is said to be much larger than either of the other four; but it has not yet gone into operation. There are also in Columbus and its immediate vicinity, a cotton gin manufactory which turns out 1200 gins annually, a very extensive flouring mill, and two foundries and machine shops.

The editor of the Clinton (La.) Floridian, has an interesting sketch of the Woodville, Mi., cotton factory, which is said to be turning out 38,000 yards of cotton cloth per week. Four thousand spindles are constantly employed. The capital invested $75,000; profits about fifty per cent, and the number of operatives is generally one hundred and twenty-five, at a cost of $4 25 per week.

CANADA.—The Government of Canada removed from Toronto to Quebec on Wednesday. It is the occasion of strong feelings of dissatisfaction in some quarters.

What a lonely life a man leads without wife or children! He seems to hang, as if he were a loose disjoined member upon society, disconnected from the rest of his fellow beings by all those household ties which seem to form the connecting links of life.

From the New York Evening Post of 1st inst.
To Catherine Hayes.

Kathleen Mavourneen, thy sweet voice is ringing
Around and about me, and haunting me still;
I hear thy soft love-tones; thy light notes of gladness;
And thy deep bursts of agony, go where I will.
Oh, what is this spell which thou wieldest at pleasure,
And what is thy power, and whence does it spring—
That makes the heart throb with a wilder pulsation?
It can spring but from one source—you *feel* what you sing.

II.

Pure and clear is thy voice, as the stream from the mountain.
And fresh as the breezes that vigor impart,
As thou speak'st to the soul in the mystical language
Of music made eloquent—"Voice of the heart."
Sing on, oh, sing on—I could listen forever—
Sweet pupil of Nature, and mistress of Art.
What monarch holds sway o'er such wide-spread dominions?
Thy realm is the feelings, thy throne is the heart.

Bohemian Ware.

The International Magazine for October contains an article, coppied from the London Art Journal, on the manufacture of Bohemian glass. Those of our readers, who have admired this beautiful ware on the table, the mantel, or the *etagere*, will be gratified to learn something of the manner in which it is produced, and the character of the people who make it.

What is called Bohemian ware, though chiefly made in Bohemia, is not all produced there, for some of the best is the manufacture of Bavaria, whence it is sent to Bohemia, and thence exported. The artisans, who fabricate the glass, even in Bohemia, are Germans, and not Sclaves. They occupy the wooded mountains of Bohemia, living in long straggling villages, and are a race remarkable for cleanliness and frugality, not less than for a taste for the beautiful. German is the language altogether spoken among them. The glass is blown in small manufactories, containing a single chimney, not unlike those in the pine-districts of New Jersey. To each of the factories there are generally eight blowers. The only fuel used is wood. The finishing is performed in the cottages, and this embraces the cutting, polishing, and indeed everything but the mixing the glass and coloring it. The ingredients, long supposed to be different from those employed elsewhere, are asserted to be the same.

It is not so much for the material, as for the ornamenting, however, that Bohemian glass is celebrated. This depends on the taste and skill of the artizan.—It is curious how high a degree of merit is attained by these Bohemian workmen. They live in humble cottages, and exercise the utmost frugality, their wages never exceeding six dollars a week, and rarely rising to that point. Yet as much genius is frequently displayed by these unpretending artists, as is evinced, in other countries, by men who command enormous salaries. They will take a turned over bell vase, as it comes from the glass-factory, and with no tool but their wheel, will cut it, in a few minutes, into a lily-shaped or flower-indented vase of the most exquisite design. With the same facility they will cut on the surface birds, animals, or wreaths, and this without the aid of a pattern. In painting glass they rarely employ more than two brushes, one small and the other a size larger, yet the scrolls, flowers and other traceries come out as fully as a name drawn on a frosty window pane. It is not an uncommon occurrence for a whole family to be brought up to paint or draw on glass; and thus great skill is frequently acquired, at an age almost incredible. The gold used is from the finest ducats, dissolved in strong acid: the oil with which the colors are mixed is of turpentine.

Many of the dwellings, in which these beautiful works of art are produced, contain but two rooms on a floor. The fine lady, indeed, would turn up her nose at the domicile, not less than the persons of the artists, who fabricate the beautiful bits of Bohemian ware, with which it is her delight to adorn her drawing room. Yet the mountaineer, with his simple habits, is perhaps both happier and possessor of a truer artistic soul than herself. Amid his native hills and forests, surrounded by magnificent scenery, breathing an invigorating air, with enough for all his wants, he passes a life free from care, pursuing an art which is a pleasure rather than a task. What condition of life could be more desirable? Many a *virtuoso*, in spite of his costly collection, might envy the situation of the Bohemian artizan.

SEEING THE PROCESSION.—Under this head the Boston Advertiser relates the following:

"A number of persons who came into town from the country to see the procession on Friday met with a ludicrous contretemps on the occasion. For want of better quarters, they took up lodgings in the new jail, where they found excellent bed and board, in spite of stone walls and iron bars. Unluckily, while despatching their breakfast on Friday morning, the door of their apartment accidentally swung to and shut them up with a spring-lock, as safe as a thief in a mill. The jailor having gone to see the show, they were kept in a tantalizing incarceration during the most interesting part of the performance. A pitiful hearted individual who heard their mournful supplications to be let out, comforted them with the assurance. 'Well, I'll go to the show, and if I can't find the jailor, I'll come back and tell you all about it.' We rather think these unlucky captives will not soon forget the jubilee."

The New York Herald relates a similar mishap which occurred to a gentleman of New York, who resorted to the trick of being committed to the "Toomb" by a police magistrate, in order to get into the prison yard to witness the recent execution, but through an oversight got incarcerated into a cell, where he had to wait until the execution was over.

THE BOOK TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The number of books published in the United States for the year ending July, 1851, was 1,298, containing 213,000 pages; 817 were published in N. York; 223 in Philadelphia and 203 in Boston. The number in quarto was 28; in octavo, 291; in duodecimo, 507, &c. The number of distinct works which were published without regard to the volumes, was 1,176. Novels, however, the most unprofitable kind of reading, form by far the largest class of these publications. Of Theological works there were 170; Biographical, 96; scientific, 50; Mathematical, 17; Classical books, 7; Dictionaries, Treatises (not grammars) on language, 13; school-books, 50; legal works, 44; medical works, 47; agricultural, 20; practical mechanics, 18; artistic, 6; architectural, 8; political, 16; commercial, 12.

REAL AND IDEAL.—Dow, Jr., in one of his discourses, in which he describes the contrast between semblance and reality, hits off a ball scene:—"A woman," says he, "may not be an angel, though she glides through the mazes of the dance, like a spirit clothed with a rainbow, and studded with stars.—The young man may behold his admired object on the morrow in the true light of reality, emptying a wash-tub in the gutter, with frock pinned up behind—her cheeks pale for the want of paint—her hair mussed and mossy, except what lies in the bureau; and her whole contour wearing the appearance of an angel jammed through a brush fence, into a world of wretchedness and woe!"

A LION FIGHT IN THE EMPIRE STATE!—Sunday afternoon, the 14th ultimo, there is said to have come off a terrible battle between Mr. Barnum's lion and lioness, at Canandaigua, New York, where "the noble beasts and beastesses" were encamped. It appears that their leonine majesties had a domestic broil, and got clapper clawing,—the result being some harm to each. Madam, however, getting the worst of it. This is the result of idleness. Had they been on exhibition, going through their daily routine of being stirred up with a long pole, jumping over iron bars, showing their claws to crowds of admiring spectators, kissing their keeper, and permitting him to put his head in their mouths, and take it safely out again, they would not have had time or inclination to quarrel. Thus true it is, that

"Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle *claws* to do."

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—President Fillmore, it appears from a despatch we published yesterday, has dismissed the collector at N. Orleans for being absent from the post when the Cuban expedition sailed. This is certainly a strange proceeding; when we take into consideration that the President himself, (and also his Cabinet) was absent from the post, not only at the period of the sailing of the Cuban expedition—not only at the time a portion of that expedion was massacred at Havana, but also at the very time when our flag was insulted by Spain, and when our citizens were crying out "where is our government?"

If, therefore, the collector deserved removal, what should be done with the President?—*New Jersey True American.*

TUPPER'S TOUR.—Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, who recently visited the States, is, it is said, about to produce a history, or rather a sketch of American writers.

There is a fellow Down East, where the anti liquor law hears hard on retailers by the small measure, got him a *tin yard* stick with a cavit to hold about a dose, and he then sold liquor by the *yard*.

Miss Sallie Ward, late Mrs Lawrence was married, Oct. 1, at the residence of her father, at Louisville to Doctor Robert P. Hunt.

The Chinese have opened a temple for their pagan worship in San Francisco. One of the anomalies of the California age is the fact of a pagan temple being erected within the bounds of the United States—an imported heathen temple in a Christian country. It is a strong evidence of the absolute religious freedom enjoyed in our happy Union.

☞ Should any among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is recommended to such as an efficient, agreeable medicine—sure to relieve them.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, by Rev. A. P. REPITON, Mr. JAMES W. WHITFIELD, to Miss VIRGINIA C., daughter of DAVID THALLY, Esq.

In the Jail of this town, on the 7th instant, by JEREMIAH NICHOLS, Esq., Mr. JAMES H. HIE, to Miss MARY E. S. HART; all of Raleigh.

In this town, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Thos. Murphy, Mr. Charles William Johnson to Miss Nancy Albert.

In Duplin county, on the 16th ult., by Rev. G. W. Huffham, Mr. James Henry Carroll, of Lounds county, Ga., to Miss Sarah K. Hufham.

In Atlanta, Ga., on the 23d ult, by the Rev. WM. J. ZIMMER, Mr. ALLMAND A. MCKOY, of Clinton, N. C., to Miss L. ARCHIAUX, daughter of the late Rev. JOHN HOWARD.

DIED.

At his residence on Federal Point, New Hanover county, on the evening of the 29th ult., Mr. JOHN J. NEWTON, in the 49th year of his age, after a painful illness of almost 16 months, which he bore with great patience. He was never heard, in all his afflictions, to complain, but ever and at all times manifested a spirit of resignation seldom witnessed. He would often say, when urged by his friends to try a new doctor, that it was of no use, for no earthly doctor could relieve him. None could do that but the Almighty, and if it was his will he would soon be well, and that he had left all to the Almighty, for he was not afraid to die. He felt that it was nothing for him to change worlds; and his friends have reason to believe that He on whom he trusted for relief in his affliction, did not forsake him in the hour of death. Mr. Newton was a good neighbor, a dutiful son, a kind and affectionate brother, and a good master. Much more might be said of him, but suffice it to say, that he lived beloved and died lamented. He has left one brother and three sisters, with a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss, but we hope our loss is his gain.

Unveil thy bosom faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust,
And give these sacred relics room
To slumber in the silent dust. A. E. N.

At the residence of her son, Mr. LOUIS SANDERS, in this county, recently, Mrs. CHARITY SANDERS, aged 84 years.

In this county, on the 14th of September, Mr. Luke Register, aged 62 years and 8 months.

WANTED.

A TEACHER of strictly moral character, to take charge of a Public School in Rocky Point District. The School to commence the 1st of November. No Yankee need to apply.
W. J. HAND, *Committee.*
October 10, 1851. 5 3t*

A CARD.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY takes this method of informing her town and country friends that she has just returned from New York, with a well selected stock of MILLINERY, consisting in part of SILK, and SATIN and STRAW HATS, of the latest styles. A splendid variety of Ribbons, French Flowers, Embroidery and Head Dresses, of the latest styles, already open for customers; at lowest prices. She is thankful to her friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, still at the old stand.

P. S.—A young girl wishing to learn the trade will find a situation by applying soon. October 7, 1851—1mw

YOUTH'S and Boys' Clothing. Just opened, from our own Manufactory, a large assortment of Youths and Boys Clothing, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Clothing and Furnishing Store, Market street.

STILL Coming. Fresh and Good. 40 bbls. sup. Genesee flour, new Wheat: 25 half bbls. extra do. do., (family use;) 10 boxes fresh Buckwheat, new; 10 bags do. do; 15 bags Buck Shot; 40 reams large Wrapping Paper; 25 do. small do. do.; 10 quintals of large Codfish; 10 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 50 bags Salt, for table use; 1 bbl. new No. 1 Mackerel, at retail; low at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FALL Trade. The prospects of our Fall Trade have induced us to purchase a large and well selected Stock; of which we have the pleasure of offering to Country Merchants and the public generally. Our stock consists in part of Confectionary; Foreign and Domestic Fruits; Nuts; Pickles; Preserves; Tobacco; Snuff; Segars, say 150,000, embracing all the most celebrated brands; Matches; Baskets; Carpet Bags; Satchells; Whips; Perfumery; Fancy Soaps; German and French Toys; Fancy Articles; and many articles which would be tedious to mention, which have been selected by us at best prices—cash prices, and will be sold accordingly, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

HAVE Arrived per Schr. Alarie:—10 kegs extra Goshen Butter; 200 do. best Dried Beef; 25 best do. Beef Tongues; ½ bbl. pickled do. do.; 15 boxes Extra English Cheese, (small;) 1 doz. Pine Apple do. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HANSLEY & CURRIE, was dissolved on the 1st of October by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present them for settlement: and those indebted to the concern are informed that their bills are made out and ready for settlement. Either of the parties will settle the business of the concern.
EVAN HANSLEY,
Oct. 10, 1851. [5-1t JOHN K. CURRIE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

THOSE Yoke Seam Shirts. 40 doz. of those inimitable style Shirts, just received at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

UNDER Shirts. One case just opened, at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

FOR THE LADIES!!

THE finest as well as the cheapest Table Ivory. Plated (and warranted to keep its color) Table, Desert and Tea Spoons; Forks; Sugar Shovels; Salt do; and Pickle Knives; Bronze Candlesticks; and *best* of Scissors, Shears, Needles, and Pins.

The above I have manufactured especially for my retail sales, and every article warranted. J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, October 3, 1851 23

RICE Flour.—In bags from 25 to 50 lbs, from new rice. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

NEW Crop Raisins.—400 packages new crop Raisins, just landed. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MACKEREL.—
5 half barrels new No. 1 Mackerel;
10 qr. do. do. do. do.;
20 ¼ do. do. do. do.;
20 ¼ do. do. do. Salmon;
20 ¼ do. Sounds and Tongues;
Mackerel and Salmon at retail, by
HOWARD & PEDEN.

M. McINNIS,
DEALER in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

PORK. 25 barrels City Mess, daily expected to arrive; and for sale by M. McINNIS.

CHEESE. 100 boxes prime, just received and for sale by M. McINNIS.

YEAST Powder.—Something new and useful. For sale by M. McINNIS.

BUCKETS and Brooms. 20 doz. each. For sale by M. McINNIS.

HEAVY Brogans. 500 pair heavy Brogans; 500 do. Kip do.; 500 do. Calf do.; 300 do. womens' Buskins; 50 do. heavy Boots. For sale by M. McINNIS.

HATS and Caps. A few doz. on hand, and for sale at New York cost, by M. McINNIS.

ADAMANTINE Candles. 25 boxes, for sale cheap; by M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY. 100 bbls. Old North State. For sale by M. McINNIS.

OLD Monongahela. 30 bbls. For sale by M. McINNIS.

FLOUR. 175 barrels. For sale by M. McINNIS.

COFFEE. 75 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SUGARS. 12 hhds. P. R. and Muscovado; 15 barrels Crushed; 10 do. Powdered. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SUGAR Cured Hams. 3,000 lbs. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SHOULDERS. 5,000 lbs. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SNUFF. 25 bbls. and half bbls. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SUPERIOR Old Rye Whiskey. A few bbls. A No. 1. For sale by M. McINNIS.

FRENCH Brandy. 2 half pipes! 4 quarter do.; 10 eighth do., from common to best. For sale by M. McINNIS.

HOLLAND Gin. 5 half pipes. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

LARD. 15 half bbls.; 5 bbls. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams.....	9	a	14
Middlings.....	00	a	00
Shoulders.....	00	a	00
Hog round.....	00	a	00
Western.....	8½	a	11½
BEANS, per bush.			
White.....		a	..
BEESWAX,			
Per pound.....	18	a	22
BUTTER,			
Per pound.....	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess.....	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime.....	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.....	4 00	a	5 00
CORN,			
Per bushel.....	00	a	65
Meal, bush.....	80	a	85
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio.....	9	a	9½
St. Domingo..	9	a	9½
Laguyra.....	10	a	10½
Cuba.....	00	a	00
Java.....	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow.....	12½	a	14
Sperm.....	45	a	50
Adamantine..	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	16
FEATHERS,			
Per pound.....	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern ...	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore..	4 75	a	5 50
Fayetteville	5 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,..	00	a	00
Eastern.....	0 00	a	00
IRON, per lb.....	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,.	11	a	11½
Western,.....		a	10½
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	1 25	a	1 50
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	11 50
Wide do. ..	0 00	a	7 50
Scantling,.....		a	6 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,..	33	a	34
Gin, ...	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec..	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,.....	18	a	20
New Orleans..	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,.....	0 00	a	00 00
No. 2,.....	0 00	a	00 00
No. 3,.....	6 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel..	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb....	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES.			
Tar, per bbl.			
Yellow Dip,..	0 00	a	0 00
*Virgin Dip,..	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,.....	1 25	a	1 25
Tar,.....	0 00	a	1 00
Pitch,.....	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon.	32½	a	32
Varnish, pr gal.	30	a	32
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,.....	1 00	a	1 80
Linseed, N C..	78	a	1 00
Neats Foot,...	00	a	1 80
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,.....	00	a	0 00
Black Eye,...	00	a	00
Cow,.....	00	a	0 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,.....	18 00	a	00 00
Prime,.....	00 00	a	15 50
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl...	00	a	3 00
Sweet, bush..	50	a	60
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	12½	a	20
Do. dead,	00	a	00
Turkeys, live,	00	a	00
Do. dead,	00	a	0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean,.....	0 00	a	3 25
Rough, bush...	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum.....	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,....	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb....	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,..	3 50	a	3 62½
Contract,...	4 50	a	5 00
STEEL, per lb,.	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel,			
rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Ash Head'g.	0 00	a	14 00
R. O. hhd.,			
dressed,	00 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans, .	6	a	7½
Porto Rico,....	6½	a	7½
St. Croix,.....	6	a	0
Loaf,.....	10¼	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,..	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime .	0 00	a	11 00
Do ord'y, .	7 00	a	8 00
Do. inf'r,..	5 50	a	6 50
TALLOW,			
Per pound,....	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,.....	70	a	5 00
Port,.....	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,.....	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,..	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine,..... do.....	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross.....	00	a	00
Cotton, per bale,.....	90	a	0 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,.....		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,.....	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....		a	6
Lumber, per M.....	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine,..... do.....	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,.....		a	6
Lumber, per M.....	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,.....	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,.....	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine,..... do.....	50	a	65
Lumber, per M.....	7 50	a	8 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore.....	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York.....	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston.....	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 9, 1851.

REMARKS.—Since our last weekly review, we have had remarkably dry weather, and the water courses are now very low,—so low as to prevent turpentine, timber, and lumber from above tide-way, from reaching market. The receipt of all these articles have, consequently, been light, and prices have been fully maintained, and the article of turpentine advanced, distillers taking this latter article as fast as it arrives. There was only about 19 inches water in the Cape Fear at Fayetteville on yesterday, and only two of our boats are light draught enough to get through to Fayetteville nearly light, but having in tow their lighters, carrying what freight they can.

BEEF CATTLE.—LAMBS, MUTTON AND PORK.—We learn from the butchers that the stock of beef cattle on hand is abundant for the present, and sales are rather dull. Good grass fatted commands from 4 to 4½ cents. A very prime article brings 5 cents per lb. for the nett beef after being butchered. It must be a prime article to bring the latter price. Of lambs and mutton, the market also appears to be very well supplied, and prices ranging from $1 to $1 25 per head, as to quality. The article of pork is very scarce, and considerable enquiry for live hogs, at high prices: say 7 to 8 cents per lb., after being dressed.

BACON.—N. Carolina hams are held at 14 cents, but we hear of no sales. Western cured is held and small sales at quotations. Sales generally dull for both kinds.

COFFEE.—190 bags Rio, damaged, at auction on Friday last, went at prices ranging from 4¼ to 8¾ cents per lb., as extremes.

CORN.—2,100 bushels received since last Thursday; 500 of which was slightly damaged, and sold at auction at 60 cents per bushel. 1600 bushels received to order, and sold at 65 cents per bushel. MEAL is scarce—we quote at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

COW PEAS.—None in market. Small lots would command 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

EGGS AND CHICKENS.—Both come in sparingly, and bring high prices, and are in demand.

FLOUR.—Sales Baltimore flour in lots at $5 per bbl. No Fayetteville flour in market.

LARD.—We hear of no sales, stock fair. North Carolina make held at 11 in bbls. and 12 to 12½c. in kegs. *Western*—small sales at 10½ cents per lb. in bbls.

LIME.—500 casks received since our last Thursday's report, and taken by a dealer at $1 25 per cask. The article is retailing at $1 50 per cask, and is very scarce, the above being the only lot received for several weeks.

MOLASSES.—A cargo has arrived from Havana, and sales of about 40 hhds. at 18 to 20 cents per gallon, according to quantity, at 90 days. 30 hhds., tart, at auction this morning went at 15 to 18 cents per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—Since our last Thursday's weekly review, turpentine has gone up 10 cents per bbl. On Thursday evening 52 bbls. sold at 2 15, clear of extra. On Friday morning 130 bbls. brought $2 20, and 1 30 do., price not made public. On Saturday the market opened at $2 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs. for soft, and has remained firm ever since at this price. Some small parcels of the hard article went at $1 35. The receipts have been very light, and the sales generally made to distillers. The sales to-day up to 12 o'clock, reach only 213 bbls. at $2 25. The sales of the week foot up 1,835 bbls. *Spirits Turpentine*—This article remained inactive until Tuesday, when 190 bbls. were taken on terms not made public. On Wednesday morning 53 bbls. were taken at 28½, and — bbls. at 28¾. In the afternoon of the same day, 700 bbls. changed hands at 30 cents per gallon, being an advance of two cents per gallon since our last Thursday's report. The sales foot up upwards of 945 bbls. *Rosin*.—The transactions in this article have reached about 4 a 5,600 bbls. at 95c. per bbl. Stock light, and market appears to be firm. We hear of nothing doing in Nos. 1 and 2 rosin. *Tar*—208 bbls., all that has reached market this week, sold at $1 60 per bbl.

OATS—*Very scarce—no sales.*

POTATOES.—Sweet potatoes continue to arrive freely, and prices remain about the same as quoted.

PORK—Mess pork is selling from store at $18 per bbl.—Prime $15 50 per do.

RICE—No wholesale transactions. Sales in the small way to the trade, at $3 25 per 100 lbs.

STAVES AND HEADING.—None of first arriving. About 9,000 of latter received, and were taken at $14 per M.

SHINGLES.—Sales of 200,000 common cypress shingles during the week at $3 50 per M., with the exception of 25,000 on Friday, which brought $3 62½.

SALT.—Our quotations of alum salt is for store rates—and that of sack, is the price obtained for the last wholesale transaction. A cargo of alum salt just arrived from St. Martins. Not sold.

TIMBER—We note sales of only 7 rafts since last Thursday. Six rafts ordinary mill timber ranging from $7 to $8, and one extra quality prime at $11, and inferior at 5 50 to $6 50 per M. Receipts light and the market about bare.

FREIGHTS—Have again revived, and vessels to Philadelphia and New York are now obtaining 28 cents on and 30 to 35 cents per bbl. under deck, for rosin, tar and turpentine, and 50 cents per bbl. for spirits turpentine.

Charleston, Oct. 8.—Cotton—The Cotton market continues in a very languid state. The transactions of yesterday were limited to the sale of 700 bales. Prices were depressed. The sales were at extremes ranging from 7¼ to 9 2-16 cents. *Courier.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 7.—Business continues very quiet.—Flour is held firmly at $4 12½ per bbl., but there is no export demand and the market is inactive. The sales for city consumption are quite moderate at our former quotations.—Rye and corn are in very active demand. Small sales of the former at 75, and the latter at 65 per bbl.

Grain.—There is but little of any description arriving.—Small sales of good sand prime red wheat at 78 a 80 cents; and white at 84 a 85 cents per bushel. The market is bare of rye and it is wanted. Corn is steady, but there is not much offering. Sales of good yellow at 62 a 62½c. afloat.—Oats are in good demand. Sales of 2,000 bushels southern at 35 a 35½ cents per bushel.

Whiskey is dull. Small sales of bbls. at 22c., and hhds. at 21 a 22 cents.

New York, Oct. 7, 6 P. M.—Flour is unchanged—sales of 8,000 bbls. at $ 62½ a $3 75 for State, and 4 06 a $4 18¾ for Genesee. Rye flour $3 25.

Sales of 15,000 bushels Ohio white wheat at

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Non-Intervention.—Cuba and Northern Mexico.

In his seventh annual message, bearing date Dec. 2, 1823, Mr. Monroe, after alluding to the arrangement, by negotiation, of the respective rights and interests of the United States and Russia, on the North West coast of this continent, uses the following expressions:—

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the U. States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

This is word for word, the much talked of Monroe declaration. Ever since the date of its enunciation, now 28 years, it has been recognised as a principle of American policy, and found a warm response in the feelings of the people. No nation, perhaps, in the history of the world,—certainly none in modern times,—has been so jealous of foreign interference as the American Confederacy: and so far has this feeling or principle been carried, that as in the above declaration, it is not confined simply to our own territories, but to some extent embraces both of the American continents. Our maritime wars with France and Great Britain were undertaken for the purpose of protecting our flag from an interference to which the nations of Europe were forced to submit. We mean the right of search. All our wars, not even excepting that of the revolution, have been in defence of this principle, so essential to national dignity, and territorial independence.

But while the confederacy at large, or the General Government, as its national representative, has uniformly adhered to this principle and course of policy, the Southern States, from the peculiarity of their institutions, have been among its most zealous asserters; and rightly so, for therein lie all their hopes of security and quiet. We know that not only the Northern States, but all Europe and America, with the exception of Brazil, are opposed to us in this matter. We know in what dark colors the fancied horrors of slavery are painted to millions who, perhaps, sincerely believe that no language can be employed sufficiently strong to portray its evils. In this position of affairs, it is our right and our duty, to sternly proclaim and enforce the doctrine of non-interference. This doctrine lies at the bottom of all Southern rights and States rights parties. It is essential to our existence.

But while we are proclaiming this doctrine as regards ourselves, prudence would counsel us to do nothing that might, in the slighest degree, tend to divest it of the moral force of our example. We should be particularly cautious of interfering in the municipal government or domestic affairs of our neighbors, as every such interference must inevitably have the effect of weakening the strength of our own position. Standing isolated from the whole civilized world, if we except Brazil, we are in a situation somewhat similar to that of a man in a glass house, and cannot safely indulge in the healthful recreation of throwing stones.

Our remarks, of course, have reference to the expeditions which have been, or may hereafter be, organized within the United States, for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba and Northern Mexico. In regard to Cuba it is now evident that there is and has been no insurrection—no state of war subsisting there in which to take sides. The island of Cuba is Spanish territory. The Spanish government is supreme throughout its length and breadth, and although we may believe that the Cubans are oppressed, and may be ready and willing to sympathise cordially with them in any effort they may make to throw off the Spanish yoke; still, as an abstract question, we have no more right to interfere with Cuba on account of the peculiar system of laws existing there, than Great Britain or any of her subjects would have to interfere with us on account of the peculiar institution of slavery existing here. We are speaking now of the abstract principle of the thing, not of our personal feelings, for we must admit that, in spite of us, they were with Lopez and his little band.

As for the movements in Northern Mexico, having for their ostensible object the severance of some of the northern States from the present Mexican confederacy, we can see neither the use nor excuse for them. We cannot understand what object is to be gained or what good effected. We believe the Mexican form of government is already in advance of the capacities of the Mexican people.

The fault does not lie in the *form* but in the *administration* of the government. At any rate, from a movement headed by Carabajal and Canales, nothing but plunder and rapine can be expected. We most firmly believe that all the valuable coast range of Mexico will yet be annexed to the United States, peaceably and quietly, but the time is not come.—They are not yet ready, and until a better, a more energetic and anglo-American spirit be disseminated among the people of that region, their acquisition would be a loss.

We are perfectly convinced that Cuba will be ours, and that before any great length of time; but its acquisition will be under different auspices, and effected in a different manner from any contemplated by Lopez, or those who took part with him.—The acquisition of Cuba by negotiation or purchase, will be and should be made a prominent measure of American policy. It is now important—it will soon be indispensable to our commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico—Spain cannot hold it—it *must be* ours.

In glancing over the above, it strikes us that it may run counter to the current of popular feeling. We say this, because, as we have already remarked, our own feelings and sympathies were in favor of Lopez and his gallant followers, who, had they succeeded, would have been canonised as patriots and heroes, instead of being denounced as pirates and robbers. But this cannot alter the principles involved, which we have discussed as an abstract question, and upon which our conclusions will, we think, be found essentially correct.

☞The Journal is *not* mistaken about Hooper being in earnest. The man brings right strong arguments to support his opinions. It won't do to make a joke of it. It really don't make so much difference what the Montgomery Journal says. It cannot refute what it considers fun, nor could Hooper himself, if he tried. If the Herald and Montgomery Journal can see the point of the joke, we congratulate them on their keen appreciation of such things, for no other human being could.

DEATH OF MR. GRAHAM.—The Hon. James Graham, formerly a member of Congress from N. Carolina, and the last surviving brother of the Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence in this State, on the 25th ultimo.

☞Late accounts from Europe seem to warrant the belief that some understanding or arrangement has been entered into between England, France and Spain, whereby the two former are to guaranty to the latter the perpetual ownership of Cuba, on condition of certain nominal concessions to the people of Cuba, and actual surrenders to the abolition spirit of Great Britain.

Although the sober sense of the people of the U. S. might deprecate any interference with the territories of a foreign nation, the settled policy of this country is in direct opposition to European intermeddling in American questions; and, as such, this affair is regarded here. Cuba in the hands of Spain might be simply inert, and could not become dangerous; but if placed directly or indirectly under the control of a European alliance of the kind proposed, especially with a stipulation looking to the eventual abolition of slavery, it might become a troublesome neighbor to the Union, and must become a dangerous one to the South. In the settlement of this question, we have rights and interests of which we cannot divest ourselves, and we know that if Spain invites the interference of France and England, it must submit to that of the United States. If Cuba should cease to be either nominally or truly Spanish, it must be American.

☞The Georgia election comes off to-day, 6th; the Pennsylvania on next Tuesday week, 13th. It is useless to speculate on the result, as it will soon be decided. In Georgia, Governor and members of Congress will be chosen. In Pennsylvania, Governor, judges, members of the State Legislature, etc.—To tell the truth, we don't much care which whips in Georgia, although we rather sympathise with McDonald. Neither of the parties occupy precisely the position of the North Carolina democracy, and both of them have been weak enough to seek support under some other name, if not under some other banner. We most earnestly desire the defeat of Johnson and the election of Bigler in Pennsylvania.

Maryland Elections.

The following are the latest returns:

1st district.—Richard J. Bowie, whig, re-elected.
2d district.—Wm. T. Hamilton, dem., re-elected.
3d district.—Edward Hammond, dem., re-elected.
4th district.—Thos. Yates Walsh, whig, gain.
5th district.—Alexander Evans, whig, re-elected.
6th district.—Daniel M. Henry, the regular whig nominee, will, it is thought, be elected in this district, over Joseph S. Cottman, independent whig.

Outrage at Syracuse, N. York—Fugitive Slave Rescued and owner arrested as a Kidnapper.

On the 1st inst., while the case of a fugitive slave named Jerry, claimed by a Mr. P. J. Lear, from Missouri, was under consideration before the United States Marshal, at Syracuse, N. York, the fellow, assisted by his friends, broke from the officers who had him in charge, and ran down the street, but was recaptured and brought back. In the meantime an immense crowd had gathered outside, and after the adjournment of the investigation, an attack was made upon the police office by a number of persons armed with clubs, axes, and crow-bars, the doors and windows broken through, and the negro forcibly taken out of the custody of the officers, put into a carriage and hurried out of town to a place of security.

In endeavoring to detain the negro in custody, Marshal Fitch, of Rochester, had his arm broken in two places. The crowd having accomplished its object, dispersed, and in half an hour, all was quiet. P. J. Lear, the claimant, was arrested as a kidnapper, on a warrant issued by one Justice House, on the complaint of C. A. Smeaton. He was to have had his examination on Thursday, the 2d inst.

This is one of the most atrocious outrages of which we have yet heard, and is the legitimate fruits of Greelyism and Sewardism. We have no time for comment.

Fugitive Slave Remanded, &c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—The fugitive slave Harrison had a hearing this afternoon, after which he was again placed in jail for further examination. An attempt was made to get up a disturbance, but it was quietly checked.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1.—Harrison, the fugitive slave, was after a brief examination remanded back to his master, N. D. Payson, of Va.

Capture of Virginia Fugitive Slaves in Pennsylvania.

The *Hardy Whig*, of the 19th, gives a detailed narrative of the recapture of the nine negroes who ran off from that county on the night of the 7th inst. Two were taken this side of the Potomac, and the other seven 16 miles beyond the Pennsylvania line. They were entrapped by a boy not over fourteen years, whom they asked for bread. He took them to his father's cellar and managed to shut them in. There had been a previous affray with a single man who attempted to seize one of them. He was badly beaten and deprived of his pistol. With this weapon, shut up in the cellar, the most powerful man took post at a small window and blustered violently against the "d——d shingle-faced Pennsylvanians." The little fellow got his gun and fired at him, demolishing his pistol and wounding two others. On the arrival of the Virginians, the fugitives surrendered at once.

Winchester (Va.) Virginian, Sept. 23.

Important from Mexico.

Resignation of the Cabinet—General dissatisfaction—The Convention of Governors, &c.

NEW ORLEARS, Sept. 30.—Late advices from the city of Mexico have been received. The Cabinet all resigned in a body on the 24 inst. Much dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the country, which was in the most deplorable condition.

The Convention of Governors which had been called for the purpose of devising means of relief for the difficulties which the people have been laboring under, without taking any decisive action, had adjourned, causing great dissatisfaction.

Return of the American Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

The United States brig Advance, Lieut. Commanding De Haven, arrived at the Navy Yard to-day, from the Arctic Ocean.

The Advance belonged to the Grinnell Arctic Expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin. Her officers and crew are reported all well.

Her consort, the Rescue, is also on her way home. They parted company on the 13th instant in a gale of wind.

Mr. Hobbs and his Gold.

The London Express objects, as does Mr. Hobbs, to the ungracious manner in which Mr. Bramah paid over his 200 guineas for having his lock picked. It also gives the following account of the display made of the 200 guineas by Mr. Hobbs at the Crystal Palace.

"The American department was again the great feature of attraction. Mr. Hobbs having, with a fine Barnum touch, got his reward changed into sovereigns, and spread them out under a glass case, with a policeman keeping guard, and an inscription informing the spectators that there were the two hundred guineas which had been awarded for picking Bramah's lock. This was an argument that appealed to the meanest capacity, and excited so much curiosity that the place was a scene of hustling all day, every one wishing to assure himself by occular proof that the American had really won the day. The hero of a hundred locks was himself the observed of all observers, and complained that even in the streets he suffers one of the disagreeable concomitants of glory, in being followed by crowds on his way to the palace."

TALL BRICKLAYING.—A bet of $100 between two bricklayers, one from Cincinnati and the other from Columbus, was decided at Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th. The Columbus man layed 2,360 brick in two and a half hours. In the same time the Cincinnatian (H. W. Lewis) layed 2,520. The Columbus man then gave up.

Judge Kane on Treason.

Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, charged the jury on Monday, on the law of treason. To constitute the crime of treason, he says:

"There must have been a combination or conspiring together to oppose the law by force, and some actual force must have been exerted; or the crime of treason is not consummated. The highest, or at least the direct proof of the combining may be found in the declared purposes of the individual party before the outbreak; or it may be derived from proceedings of meetings, in which he took part openly, or which he either prompted, or made effective by his countenance or sanction—commending, counselling and instigating forcible resistance to the law. I speak, of course, of a conspiring to resist a law, not the more limited purpose to violate it, or to prevent its application and enforcement in a particular case, or against a particular individual. The combination must be directed against the law itself.

"But such direct proof of this element of the offence is not legally necessary to establish its existence. The concert of purpose may be deduced from the concerted action itself, or it may be inferred from facts occurring at the time, or afterwards, as well as before.

"Besides this, there must be some act of violence, as the result or consequence of the combining. But, here again, it is not necessary to prove that the individual accused was a direct, personal actor in the violence. If he was presennt, directing, aiding, abetting, counselling, or countenancing it, he is in law guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he be absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying into effect, instigated others to perform it, he shares their guilt. In treason there are no accessories."

An Interesting Document.—The Cuban Bonds.

The National Intelligencer has procured one of the Cubon bonds, issued by Gen. Lopez to the men who embarked with him in his last and unfortunate expedition to Cuba. The following is a copy of it:

$2,000 No. ——

Be it Knewn to all Men, That I, General Narcisco Lopez, Chief ot the "Patriotic Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba," established in the United States of North America, and the contemplated head of the Provisional Government and Commander-in-chief of the revolutionary movement, about to be now undertaken through my agency and permissive authority, for the liberation of the people of Cuba from the tyranny and oppression to which they are subject by the power of Spain, and to be prosecuted by me till superceded by a superior Executive Officer, or such form of government and authority as the people by their free will and choice shall prescribe, do, by these presents, to subserve the cause and object aforesaid, make and execute this obligation, on behalf of the people of Cuba, by whatever designation of nationality or form of body politic it may hereafter assume, to-wit:

I do, by these presents, for and on behalf of the said people of Cuba, and their successors in government forever, and for value received, promise to pay to ——— ———, or bearer, in equal annual instalments at one, two, three, four and five years, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with six per cent. interest from date, payable on each annual instalment, until both principal and interest be fully paid and discharged. And I, the said Narcisco Lopez, in virtue of the authority and for the promotion of the said ——— ———, or bearer, the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of Cuba, from whatever source to be derived; and do further pledge the good faith of the people and government of Cuba, in perpetuity, for the faithful and complete discharge of this obligation.

In testimony whereof, I, the said General Norcisco Lopez, do hereto affix my signature and seal of the said Provisional Government, which is further witnessed by Ambrosio Jose Gonzales and Jose Maria Sanchez Yznaga, members of said "Patriotic Junta," and the Hon. Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, Jude of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

This done and executed in the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana, one of the United States of North America, on this 30th day of April, A. D., 1850.

NARCISCO LOPEZ.

J. SANCHEZ YZNAGA,
$2000 AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES,
C. P. SMITH,

At the head of this bond is a handsome cut of a shield or coat of arms, (in one division of the field of which, by the way, is a Palmetto and Stars, signifying we know not what) surmounted by a Liberty Cap, and garnished on both sides with flags of different kinds, cannons, trumpets, drums, swords, &c. And at the bottom is an impression of a seal, with the legend "*Gobierno Provisional.*"

COMMODORE PARKER AT HAVANA.—A letter from Havana to the New Orleans Picayune, announcing the presence of Com. Parker, says:

"Since his arrival he has been engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the inhuman butchery of Crittenden and his forty-nine companions, and the attrocities perpetrated upon their lifeless bodies by the Spanish populace here. I have been informed that several gentlemen of the highest respectability have waited upon the Commodore, and related to him what they saw themselves in the streets and public places of the town on the day and night of the execution. The affirmations of these gentlemen more than bear out all that has been related by correspondents from here relative to the atrocities. The details are of too disgusting and indecent a nature to be related in the public prints; and, to one who does not know the Spanish character, would seem like monstrous fiction."

The New York Commercial Advertiser and Boston Daily Advertiser differ as to the merits of Consul Owen. The latter thinks if his letter of explanation is true it fully exonerates him from the charge of indifference and neglect in case of the executed prisoners. The Commercial Advertiser says that, "by his own showing, he made no effort proportioned to the energency of the case," and it joins "heartily in the demand for his prompt dismissal."

VIRGINIA CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—Geo. W. Summers, who has just been nominated by the whigs of Virginia, as their candidate for Governor, is one of the ablest men of the Old Dominion. He comes from the western part of the State, but is popular in all sections of it. He is a most eloquent speaker, a very business-like and practical man, served in Congress many years ago, and took rank there with the first men in the House.

Joseph Johnson, of Harrison county, the democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia, is also one of the most popular, able and practical men in the State. Mr. Johnson is the Governor elect under the old constitution, having been elected by the Legislature, and his nomination for re-election by the people is a high compliment to him.—*B. Sun.*

EUROPEAN DESPOTISM.—There is a good time coming for the republicans of Europe, and those who rule there are hastening on that time:

"While the Princess of Germany," says the London Economist, "are crushing civil rights by wholesale; while the sovereigns of Italy are decimating patriots in detail; whilst the first are trampling out freedom by sweeping perjuries and national oppressions, and the second by elaborate cruelty to individuals; while the tender-hearted sigh over the sufferings, and the good murmur at the wrong, and the just inveigh against the crime, there is a class of men who regard these proceedings with a stern and vindictive delight. The fettered revolutionists in his dungeon; the banished republican from his exile; the baffled demagogue from his hiding place; the man to whom political convulsion is a savage pleasure; the reformer to whom it is a sacred means, are all watching, with the eagerness of hope renewed, the wild and brutal blundering of their triumphant foes; in the very extravagance of whose crimes they read the certain prophecy, the speedy advent, of their own day of deliverance and retaliation. In 1848 the democrats played the game of royalty; in 1851 monarchs are playing the game of the democrats. Every day now sees, throughout the whole of Europe, quiet liberals converted into uncompromising republican, and steady conservatives passing over with undisguised reluctance, into the ranks of the movement. Each fresh iniquity that comes to light is a democrat, a progressionist the more,—a royalist, or a retrogadist the less."

Miss Maria Linch, a resident of Claremont, N. H., has just emerged from the *one hundred and fifth year of her age*, her faculties unimpaired.

The British Consul at Havana.

We copy the following tribute to this noble specimen of an Englishman from the correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune:

"By the kindness of one or two Spanish officers, I was permitted to see these poor fellows on board of the vessel destined to convey them to Spain, and I can with truth say they were made as comfortable as their situation would permit. All were furnished with blankets and light clothing by the government, and all had an extra suit of thick and comfortable stuff, from head to foot, together with chocolate, cigars, tobacco, pipes, and many other little necessaries, which to men in their situation, were luxuries. For these they were indebted to the American and Creole residents here, and to the British Consul and his attaches. Nothing could exceed the kindness lavished upon them by the latter functionary. The first three or four days after their arrival here, no one was permitted to see them but the Consuls of the different nations to which they belonged. The American Consul, I am sorry to say, took but slight advantage of this permission, and the only medium through which the Americans here could communicate with their distressed countrymen, or send them any of those little comforts which are absolute necessaries in a prison, was Mr. Crawford, the English Consul. All honor be to his name, and to that of his humane and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. W. Sydney Smith. With an enlarged philanthropy that knew no distinction between nation or race, they bestowed their kindness and care indiscriminately upon all the prisoners. Twice a day did one or the other of those gentlemen visit the prison, at no time empty-handed, and who can tell how much of consolation and hope these visits infused into the bosoms of the unhappy prisoners. Even after some two or three Americans received permission to visit them, these gentlemen did not intermit their semi-daily visits or their care, and no doubt much of the relaxation of the prison discipline permitted by the Spanish Government is owing to the interest shown by the representative of so powerful a nation. Every relative of the prisoners in the United States, every American who feels for the situation of his distressed countrymen, and every friend to humanity throughout the world, owe their grateful thanks to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Sydney Smith. Their conduct has cast a lustre upon the already bright escutcheon of their country, which the lapse of ages cannot dim. I now tender them the grateful thanks of at least one American, satisfied that it will be echoed by the voice of thousands, when the news of kindness reaches the United States."

CENSUS OF GEORGIA.—From the official table, published in the Washington Republic, of the census of Georgia, we extract the following recapitulation:

Dwelling houses in the State		91,011
Families		91,471
White males	266,096	
White females	255,342	
		521,438
Free colored males	1,368	
Free colored females	1,512	
		2,880
Total free population		524,318
Slaves		381,681
Total population		905,999
Federal representative population		753,326
Deaths during the year		9,920
Farms in cultivation		51,759
Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards annually		1,407

CENSUS OF RHODE ISLAND.—The following is the recapitulation of the returns of the recent census of Rhode Island:

Dwelling houses in the State		22,379
Families in the State		28,216
White males	70,417	
White females	73,583	
		144,000
Colored males	1,660	
Colored females	1,884	
		3,544
Total population		147,544
Deaths during the year		2,241
Farms in cultivation		5,385
Manufacturing establishments producing $500 and upwards annually		1,144

TREATY RESPECTING CUBA.—The Intelligencer contains an extract of a letter received by the African, negotiating a treaty respecting the guaranty of Cuba. The conditions are that Cuba shall have a local legislature, a representation in the cortes of Madrid, and that provision shall be made for the gradual abolition of slavery in the island!

BLARNEY.—"A bright mornin', to your fair face, Mistress Murphy." "Well, a good-mornin', John." "Och Mistress Murphy, whiniver I see a rail shiny, Irish morning like this, it puts me in mind of the ould counthry, and of the time when I lived wid yer father—rest his soul—a dacenter man niver drew breath, and sorra a poor crayther niver passed his doors without a bit of a sup." "Troth he was John." Mistress Murphy"—pulling a flask out of his pocket—"would ye thrust me for half-a-pint till I go down till the wharf, and may—fly away with the roof of my jacket, but I'll pay ye before the sun goes to bed!" "Burn the dhrap, John, till ye pay for the half-pint ye got yesterday." "Mistress Murphy"—*emphatically*—"I knew yer mother, and she was an ould hod carrier, an' yer father was a dirty washer-woman, an' I see him hauled with six roarin' big bulls to the gallows you ould ugly—."

John *sloped* in double quick time, and a pewter beer mug rattled wrathfully across the pavement.

Hungarian Nobility.

A "Civil Engineer," in a letter to the London Times, after alluding to the case of the Baroness Von Beck, gives the following amusing account of the Hungarian nobility: "In the years 1844 and 1845, I had under my command on the Hungarian Central Railway about six thousand workmen. One day one of these workmen had wilfully broken some of the tools, and insulted several of the workmen, and being a little exasperated, I told my hodnet (servant) to go and lay his stick about the insolent fellow's back and send him off the works, which he did. The man went to the richter (magistrate) at Waitzen, and laid his complaint, and at the same time produced his passport, on which was stamped his "family crest." The richter sent me word that I had better give the man ten or fifteen florins and make the matter up, for if the man proceeded against me (being a "nobleman") in the Hungarian superior courts of law, it would cost me at least from £150 to £200. The magistrate persuaded the man to take five florins, (10s.) and so the matter dropped. The richter afterwards told me that if my hodnet had nearly killed one of the ignoble ones, no one would have taken any notice of it.

In consequence of the above, I gave orders that no 'nobleman' in future should be employed on the works; but, sir, you can judge of my surprise when I found that out of my six thousand work people, men and women, I had four thousand noblemen and noble families in my employ, and under these circumstances I was compelled to cancel (not sign) the Magna Charta I had caused to be issued. Just imagine, sir, my noble 'baron navvies' wheeling the barrows, and their noble 'baronesses' filling them, besides four thousand nobles to do homage to me every morning, without any shoes or stockings on, (these were pulled off and stowed away while they were at work.) Mr. Paget states in his work that two-thirds of the Hungarian population are nobles, and you will see, from what I have stated, he is not far out in his calculations. A great number of these nobles are under the impression that it is a disgrace to work. Some of them are markers at the billiard tables, others are waiters, agitators, dancing masters, fortune hunters, gamblers, &c., but all of them are ever ready to turn their nobility to the best account, and the present so-called 'political refugee' system, with their noble titles, without doubt must be a good trade.

THE ENGINE RACE.—This interesting exhibition attracted a crowd on Wednesday, and came off over the Lowell railroad, the distance being nine miles, exact, from Wilmington to Lowell, and the following gentlemen acted as judges: Professors Treadwell and Pierce, of Cambridge; G. H. Corliss, engine builder, of Providence; Isaac Hinckley, agent of the Merrimack Mills, Lowell; and W P Parrott, engineer, Boston. Six engines were run, but the result of the rate, so far as regards the awards of medals and diplomas, by the Middlesex Mechanics' Fair, is not yet ascertained, the relative weight of the machines, the pressure of steam, and other minor matters being taken into consideration in their decision. The Neponset, Nathan Hale, Addison Gilmore, of the Western railroad, and the Addison Gilmore of the Passumpsic, the Union and Essex, were tried; and the A. G. of the Western, attained the highest rate of speed, accomplishing a single mile in one minute and eleven 6-10th seconds, and averaging about forty-seven miles per hour. The judges' report will be published. The trial of the strength of engines will take place to-day.

Boston Post of 24 inst.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—Scene 1st.—*Wife*, (loquitur)—My dear, I shall not be able to go out with you to the party this evening, my pantaloons are torn.

Husband—Never mind, my love, put on a pair of mine.

Scene 2d.—*Wife*—Charles, these doeskin cassimeres which you received from Stitch, the tailor, fit me exactly. I shall wear them myself, you may order another pair.

Husband, (meekly)—Whatever you say, my love.

Scene 3d.—*Wife*—What are you going to do with those black pants of yours?

Husband—Sell them to old clothes man.

Wife—Indeed you shall do no such thing; I'll cut them down; they'll do beautiful for Harriet Jane.

A worthy old farmer residing in the vicinity of Lake Mahopac, was worried to death last summer by boarders. They found fault with his table, and said he had nothing fit to eat. "Darn it," said old Isaac, one day, "what a fuss you're making. I can eat anything." "Can you eat a crow?" said one of the boarders. "Yes I kin eat a crow." "Bet you a hat," said the guest. The bet was made, the crow caught and nicely roasted, but, before serving up, they contrived to season it with a good dose of Scotch snuff. Isaac sat down to the crow, he took a good bite, and began to chew away. "Yes I kin eat a crow! (another bite and an awful face,) *I kin eat* crow; but *I'll be darned if I hanker arter it.*"

Gen. Cass has written a letter to Senator Clemens of Alabama, in which he says of public sentiment at the North:—"There is a better feeling at the North, and though fanaticism will talk and write, still there is just is little probability of our interfering with slaves, as there is of your interfearing with our houses and lands."

DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Boston Bee of last Monday has the following:

"We have been for some time aware—and so have the people of this State generally—that the friends of Mr. Webster intended to call a convention this fall, for the purpose of placing his name more prominently before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and we are happy to learn that their intention is to be carried into effect in the course of November.

REACTION.—The ship *Constitution*, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday, is said to have taken out two hundred and twenty-nine Irish immigrants who were not satisfied with America, and desirous to return to their own country.

The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is now owned by the children of the late Gen. Jesup and the children of the late Colonel Coghan, who received it as a bequest from a wealthy relative.

COTTON.—It seems to be generally conceded that the present crop of Cotton will be usually short, from the long continued drought, rust, &c. Indeed, this impression has already had its effects in Liverpool, if we may judge from the gradual advance in price by every successive arrival. In this part of the State the scanty crops are almost entirely open and the weather fine for picking. Our extracts in another column show the deficiency to be general throughout the whole Cotton region.

Huntsville, (Ala.) Dem., 18th.

Four thousand dollars have been collected in N. Orleans towards the erection of a monument to Gen. Jackson.

WELDON BRIDGE.—The commissioners appointed by the Court of Northampton, N. C., decided on Saturday last to allow $22,500 damages for the stone piers in the bed of the great Roanoke River. It is considered as too much by the railroad company, who have discharged their hands.

VISITERS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—According to the official statistics, the number of visiters to the Crystal Palace from May 1, to August 30, was 4,205,509. The fullest day was July 15; then there were 74,122 persons in the building.

A CHANCE FOR THE CLIPPERS.—M. Ennis, the chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, in England, has published a letter, offering twenty-five hundred dollars premium to any ship that will make a voyage from New York to Galway within nine days, and fifty dollars per hour for every hour inside the nine days.

Darius Davison, of New York, announces that he is going to build a yacht of the capacity of the America, which he will sail against the world, without regard to wind or weather. In case the yacht wins the race, the vessel which comes out second, and the vessel last out in the race, to be forfeited to him.—And in case his yacht is beaten, he will deliver her, with all her appurtenances, to the winner of the race as a prize.

The London Standard says, "A conversion to Protestantism that astonishes much more than the conversion of the duke of Norfolk, is now to be announced: the conversion of Dr. Pusey."

A SOLEMN QUESTION.—At a recent meeting of a parish, a solemn, straight-bodied and most exemplary deacon submitted a report, in writing, of the destitute widows and others standing in need of assistence in the parish. "Are you sure, deacon, that you have *embraced* all the widows? He said he *believed* he had done so; but if any had been omitted the omission could easily be corrected." He did not take at all.—*Knickerbocker.*

When Dr. Johnson courted Mrs. Potter, whom he afterwards married, he said that he was a man of mean extraction, and had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The lady, by way of reducing herself to an equality with the doctor, said that she had no more money than himself; and though she had no relative hanged, that she had plenty who deserved hanging.

EXCELLENT.—Punch says, an astronomer being asked what the use of an eclipse was, replied—"Oh, I don't know. It gives the sun time for reflection."

There arrived at New York during Sunday and Monday last 2,291 immigrants from Europe.

Why is a pig the most extraordinary animal in creation? Because he is always *cured* after he is killed.—*Ex. paper.*

EXTREME DELICACY OF TASTE.—An earthquake has refused to swallow the king of Naples.—*Punch.*

Bad as rum is, it certainly enables its votaries to accomplish unheard of feats that would be certain death to a sober man. An Englishman, named John Connard, on Saturday, at Philadelphia, while brimfull of the fire-water, cut his throat with a razor, and then threw himself from the roof of a two story building to a shed, and from thence to the ground, without receiving any injury that is likely to prove fatal.

An Englishman having asked a son of Erin, if the roads in Ireland were good, Pat replied:

"Yes, they are so fine that I wonder that you do not import some of them into England. Let me see, there's the road to love, strewed with roses; to matrimony, through nettles; to honor, through the camp; to prison, through the law; and to the undertakers, through physic."

Have you any road to preferment?" said the Englishman.

Yes, faith, we have, but that is the dirtiest road in the kingdom."

An editor out west has married a girl named Church; he says he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than ever he did in his life before.

A worthy couple at Nottingham have actually separated, and divided the children between them, in consequence of an altercation respecting the propriety of commuting the sentence of Sarah Barber—the lady insisting that it was improper to hang a woman, and he that no husband was safe if Sarah Barber was not hanged.

There is iron enough in the blood of two men to make a plough share weighing 24 pounds: and there is brass enough in the face of some men to make a tolerably sized kittle.

When a committee of the New Orleans Common Council, last winter, telegraphed Mr. Webster, to know if he would undertake the defence of the city interest in the matter of John McDonough's estate, his reply was a model laconic one—"Send on the money!"

The Boston Museum, from which we cut this, calls it "Laconic," which it is—and it is characteristic too, for it is the reply Mr. Webster always gives when his services are solicited.

IN A FIX.—An editor in the western part of Michigan is in a fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription, which he refused to pay; and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the paper.

THE GARROTTE.—The Providence Journal in an article on capital punishment, objects to the gallows, as brutal and demoralizing, and suggests the garrotte as a substitute. The Journal also revives the idea of giving the *hangee* chloroform.

Mr. Thrasher, owner of the "Faro Industrial," the most successful newspaper in Havana, which was suppressed lately by a police officer, backed by five men with muskets, is an American who has mastered the Spanish language completely. The paper never published any thing against the Government; in fact it could not publish any thing, for the censorship is so rigid that all articles are seen in print before the paper appears. No reason was assigned for stopping the press; nor was the proprietor allowed even a copy of the order of the Governor General. Mr. Thrasher was instantly and suddenly deprived of his property without a why or wherefore. So says the Baltimore Sun.

The new Governor of Ky., is a very amusing man, and a very clever one. His name is Lazarous W. Powell. In 1848, after a debate with Leslie Coombs, Col. Powell was asked what his prospects were for election. He good humoredly replied: "*I shall be beaten about six thousand votes; but my name is* LAZARUS, *and I believe in the resurrection.*" Col. P. was beaten then, but beats now though the State is overwhelmingly Whig.

A French naval officer of distinction lately returned from a cruse in the Pacific, brought with him as a present to his sister, the complete costume of an Indian Princess, on one of the Society Islands. It consisted of a necklace!

BARNUMISM.—The notes of the new bank of Bridgeport, of which Mr. P. T. Barnum is the principal stockholder, have a portrait of himself on one end, and one of Jenny Lind on the other.

RENUNCIATION.—Capt. A. S. Henry, a son of the great Patrick Henry, announces in the Lynchburg Republican that he shall no longer act with the Whig party as heretofore. He says he has "frequently differed with the Whigs in the past and particularly do I differ with them on the great, absorbing, paramount issue of the day, viz: The slavery question."

Prof. Julius Cæsar Hannibal, who preaches for the N. Y. Picayune, devoted his last discourse to the consideration of the Duck. We extract his "4thly. Deduck hab de 'wantage of de ladies in de splendor od dier busts; de simetery ob de duck's neck am bewteful in the extreme, and de swell ob de bussom am graceful wen deir crops's full, add hence dey nebber hab to resort to pads and double-breasted skoops network (wich am 'exposed in de winders ob a shop in Broadway for sail) to make up deir figor."

"Do you take a newspaper?" "Yes." "What one?" "Any one I can lay my hands on." The above, though good, is not quite so good as its original. "Take a wife, Tom," said Richard Brinsley Sheridan, to his wild son Tom, the father of Mrs. Norton, "take a wife and reform." "With all my heart," replied Tom, innocently, "whose wife shall I take?"

Why is an oyster the most contradictory thing there is? Because he's got a beard without a chin.

The North Mississippi Union nominates Gen. H. S. Foote and Hon. D. S. Dickinson, for President and Vice President.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 2—brig Patrick Henry, Lofland, from Philadelphia, to Wm. M. Harriss; with mdze.
brig John Dawson, Bennett, from Norfolk, in ballast, to Miles Costin.
steamer Fawn, Scott, from White Hall, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine and rosin.
schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with spirits turpentine and rosin.
Oct. 3—schr Wm. H. Howard, Johnson, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.
steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.
4—steamer Rowan, Mallett, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
Oct. 4—schr. LeRoy, Jones, 3 days from the Capes to the bar, and 9 days from wharf to wharf, from New York, to Geo. Harriss, with mdze.
Brig Forest Prince, Hinkley, from Cherryfield, (Maine) in ballast, to Geo. Harriss.
5—schr Henry P Russell, Bennett, 4 days from Baltimore, to Eilis, Russell and Co., with mdze.
Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Elizabethtown, with boat David Lewis in tow, to J. C. Latta, with rosin and spirits turpentine
Schr R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset and Brown, with mdze.

CLEARED.

Oct. 3—schr. C. D. Ellis, Smith, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1100 do. rosin, 16 boxes mdze.
schr. Helene, Elwood, for New York, by DeRosset & Brewn; with 2006 bbls. rosin.
schr. Ann Maria, Chadwick, for Lockwood's Folly, by J. H. Flanner; with sundries.
brig Triton, Harding, for Hallowell, (Maine,) by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 1350 bbls. turpentine.
Oct. 3—steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, with Lighters Diligence and H. Clay in tow, with goods for Fayetteville and Interior, by A. D. Cazaux.
4—schr. Charles Mills, Myers, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 212 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1698 do. rosin, 15 bales yarns, 5 do. sheetings, 2 do. waste, 2 bbls. wax.
Prussian brig Franklin, Falck, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1300 bbls. turpentine.
schr.